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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

25 October 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director of Central Intelligence

FROM : William W. Wells  
Deputy Director for OperationsSUBJECT : USSR GENERAL STAFF OPERATIONS MANUAL: Part V  
Naval Operations

1. The enclosed Intelligence Information Special Report is part of a series based on five manuals, classified SECRET, published by the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR in 1963, as a basic guide for command personnel. This report is a translation from Russian of a manual on naval operations at the fleet and flotilla level. It consists of an introduction and seven chapters dealing with general principles, political work, principles of naval operations, the preparation of operations, the conduct of various types of naval operations, joint operations with front forces, and the fundamentals of rear services support. The Russian text was disseminated as [redacted].

2. Because the source of this report is extremely sensitive, this document should be handled on a strict need-to-know basis within recipient agencies.

[redacted]  
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## Intelligence Information Special Report

COUNTRY USSR

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25 October 1977

SUBJECT

GENERAL STAFF OPERATIONS MANUAL: Part V - Operations of the Navy

SOURCE Documentary

### Summary:

The following report is a translation from Russian of a SECRET General Staff manual on the organization and conduct of naval operations at the fleet and flotilla level. Intended as a basic guide for command personnel, it consists of an introduction and seven chapters dealing with general principles, political work, principles of naval operations, the preparation and conduct of various types of naval operations, joint operations with ground forces, and the fundamentals of rear services support. The manual covers a wide range of operations, focusing in detail on antisubmarine warfare, the destruction of carrier strike forces, amphibious landings and defense against them.

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GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE USSR

SECRET  
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MANUAL  
ON THE CONDUCT OF OPERATIONS

PART V

OPERATIONS OF THE NAVY  
(Fleet - Flotilla)

Moscow 1963

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## INTRODUCTION

Marxism-Leninism teaches us that "war is simply a continuation of politics by other (namely, forcible) means"... (V. I. Lenin, Works, Volume 21, page 194). Each time, as soon as aggressive states have not succeeded in achieving their predatory goals by peaceful means, they have resorted to armed violence, to war. And at the present time the only source of military danger is imperialism. The imperialist camp is preparing the most terrible crime against humanity -- a nuclear world war, which can cause the unprecedented destruction of entire countries and exterminate entire peoples. But in the present era war is not a fatal inevitability. In the world arena there is a continual increase in the preponderance of the forces of socialism over imperialism, of the forces of peace over the forces of war. The time has come when the new world war being prepared by the imperialists can be prevented by the united efforts of the powerful socialist camp, the peaceloving non-socialist states, the international working class, the national liberation movement, and all progressive forces fighting for the cause of peace. However, as long as imperialism with its aggressive nature continues to exist, grounds for the occurrence of wars and the danger of having them unleashed will remain.

Under present-day conditions, although we cannot exclude the possibility of war among capitalist countries in view of the varied contradictions present among them, nevertheless the imperialists are preparing for war primarily against the countries of socialism, and in the first place, against the Soviet Union as the most powerful of the socialist states.

At the same time, to achieve their expansionist goals, aggressive imperialist states have already been resorting to the unleashing of various local wars and have been openly intervening in wars of liberation.

With the present-day alignment of forces in the world arena, if the imperialists succeed in unleashing a future war, it will most likely become a world war between the two powerful coalitions of states belonging to the two opposing social systems -- the capitalist and the socialist.

Since there are present irreconcilable contradictions between the capitalist and socialist systems, in this war, both sides will pursue the most decisive political and military goals. This will be the most acute class conflict, the most extreme means of resolving the historical problem of the struggle between the capitalist and socialist social systems.

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Imperialist preparations to unleash a new war are being carried out along all lines. In the political field this is expressed by opposition to a solution of the problem of disarmament and to a relaxation of international tension, by strengthening and expanding aggressive military blocs, by whipping up war psychosis, by fascistizing and strengthening reaction within the imperialist states, by ideologically preparing the population, and by strengthening the ideological struggle in the world arena. In the economic field, preparations for a new war are expressed by the continuous buildup of the production of modern types of weapons, particularly of nuclear weapons and of the means for their employment, by maintaining a number of branches of industry in mobilization readiness, by preparing all industry and transportation for a rapid reorganization to wartime operation, and by preparing the theaters of military operations.

The imperialists have been carrying out preparations most actively in the military sphere. They have encircled the socialist countries with numerous military bases. The United States and other members of aggressive imperialist blocs, especially NATO, at the present time maintain in constant readiness large-scale armed forces -- strategic aviation, missiles, fleets, ground forces, and tactical aviation, with a considerable portion of them deployed in appropriate groupings located near the borders of the socialist countries. The imperialists are doing everything in order to have the capability of unleashing war by surprise at any moment opportune for them.

All of this imperatively requires the Soviet Armed Forces to manifest a high level of vigilance, to increase their combat readiness in every way possible, and to master modern means and methods of conducting military actions. The present Manual has been called upon to serve this purpose. It is the basic guide for command personnel on organizing and conducting the military actions of operational formations of all branches of the Armed Forces.

The manual gives recommendations on the methods of preparing and conducting combat actions with operational formations of the Armed Forces under conditions of the extensive employment of means of mass destruction. The following are set forth as the bases of these actions:

- to employ nuclear weapons, first and foremost strategic means, most efficiently in order to inflict a decisive defeat on the enemy;
- to exploit the results of nuclear strikes in a timely manner with ground forces, aviation, and the navy for the final defeat of the enemy;

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-- to conduct continuous warfare against enemy nuclear attack means;  
and

-- to carry out with timeliness measures permitting the maintenance and rapid restoration of the combat readiness of units and large units under conditions of actions against them by enemy nuclear weapons.

It should be taken into consideration, however, that under present-day conditions war may also be conducted without the employment of nuclear weapons, particularly in a local war. In this case, the primary means of destruction will be conventional weapons, first and foremost tanks, artillery, aviation, the navy, and other means having their own characteristic forms and methods of conducting combat actions.

The Manual sets forth as fundamental the combat actions of the initial period of a future nuclear war. As concerns the combat actions of the subsequent periods of the war, only general instructions are presented on possible changes in the methods of preparing and conducting them.

All principles, instructions, and recommendations set forth in the Manual must be applied creatively, in accordance with the specific situation that has developed.

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## CHAPTER 1

### GENERAL PRINCIPLES

#### The likely nature of a future war

1. The nature of war and the methods of waging it depend directly on the level of development of the productive forces, social system, and economy of the belligerent countries and on the status and development of the means of warfare. A future world war will inevitably assume the nature of a nuclear war, in which the principal means of destruction will be nuclear weapons possessing vast destructive power and speed of action, with missiles -- first and foremost strategic missiles -- being the primary means of delivering them against a target. In addition to nuclear weapons, chemical and biological means of warfare may be employed in this war.

In a future war conventional types of weapons will be employed along with means of mass destruction. They will be employed to accomplish the most varied tasks, both independently and in cooperation with new types of weapons.

In a future war, various means of space warfare may be employed. In particular, the employment of reconnaissance and navigational satellites, of satellites for communications and jamming, and, later on, of satellites, orbiting aircraft, and other space flight vehicles as nuclear weapons carriers will be of great practical importance. In this connection, combat against enemy space means may become especially important.

In a future war radioelectronic equipment will become very important, supporting the combat employment of many types of weapons, and supporting reconnaissance, control, guidance, navigation, warfare against enemy radioelectronic means, and also the automation and mechanization of all processes of control and combat employment of the forces and means of armed conflict.

2. All of these modern combat means, especially missile and nuclear weapons, are being widely introduced in all branches of the armed forces and are bringing about fundamental qualitative changes in them. They increase their striking power, fire power, and combat capabilities; they generate a need for the further improvement of organizational structures, and they require the employment of fundamentally new methods of conducting combat actions.

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In the very first minutes of a future war the targets of the nuclear strikes might be: strategic means of warfare, industrial and administrative centers, the most important links of governmental and military control, and also groupings of armed forces deployed in the theaters of military operations. A future world war will inevitably become the most destructive in history; it will assume unprecedented spatial scope and will inevitably encompass all continents, seas, and oceans and may spread into space.

The decisiveness of the goals of both sides and the employment of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction foreordain the tense and fierce nature of the war. Each side will strive to conduct aggressive military actions in order to achieve its assigned goals.

A future war will be conducted by massive, multimillion-man armed forces. Despite the fact that nuclear weapons will play the decisive role in the war, final victory over an enemy can be achieved only as a result of the joint actions of all branches of the armed forces.

3. Imperialist states believe that for them to achieve their expansionist purposes, the decisive condition is to unleash war by a surprise nuclear attack on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The imperialists may also initiate a future world war by unleashing local conflicts. In these cases, the war may spread by involving many of the world's states and acquire the nature of a world war in which the capitalist states will emerge on one side and the socialist states on the other.

4. The massed employment of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction at the beginning of a war against the most important targets in the depth of a territory and against the groupings of armed forces in the theaters of military operations create real possibilities for quickly defeating and putting out of the war entire countries, particularly those having a small territory. In countries having a large territory, all vitally important centers may be destroyed, which will significantly undermine the capability of these countries to wage war. Therefore, the principal goals of a future war may be achieved in a relatively short period of time.

We must also not exclude the fact that achieving the goals of a war against an imperialist coalition, which possesses vast military power, considerable materiel and human resources, and also a large territory to

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maneuver in, may require a comparatively extended period of time.

5. The strategic war goals assigned to the Armed Forces are achieved by:

- delivering nuclear strikes against administrative-political, scientific, and industrial centers, and against strategic means of waging war, important troop groupings, and other installations in the deep rear of the countries of the enemy coalition;

- conducting aggressive combat actions with decisive goals in the land and naval theaters;

- conducting a stubborn and energetic air defense and antimissile defense of the country and of Armed Forces groupings.

Nuclear strikes by the Strategic Rocket Forces, long-range aviation, and missile submarines against vitally important rear installations and strategic means of waging war will allow us to completely disorganize the enemy's rear, economy, and governmental control system and destroy his strategic means of nuclear attack. Such strikes can be delivered against the enemy's most important installations and troop groupings in the depth of the theaters of military operations.

As a result of these strikes the military power of enemy states will be undermined in a short period of time and conditions will be established favoring the conduct of subsequent military actions by all branches of the Armed Forces.

Combat actions in land theaters should focus on completing the rout of the enemy's ground forces in the wake of the nuclear strikes, on seizing his territory, and on not allowing enemy troops to penetrate into our territory.

The conduct of air defense and antimissile defense by the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country is a very important type of military action with the help of which we achieve the defeat of the air enemy and repel the strikes of his aircraft, missiles, and space means against the most important industrial and administrative-political centers, and also against armed forces groupings and other important targets in the depth of the country.

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Combat actions in naval theaters have the goal of routing the enemy's naval forces, destroying important shore installations, first and foremost fleet basing areas, and disrupting or stopping his sea and ocean shipments. This will help weaken the effective employment of nuclear weapons by the enemy and reduce his military power.

All types of military actions should be carried out with coordination by goal, by time, and by space and should be rapid, decisive, and offensive in nature. Any delay in developing such actions, let alone any orientation toward a passive defense, can spell disaster.

6. The initial period of a war is of decisive importance for its course and even for its outcome.

The initial period of a war must be understood to mean that segment of time from the moment war breaks out until the immediate strategic goals are achieved. The main substance of this period is the immediate delivery of powerful nuclear strikes against the enemy with the simultaneous repelling of his air attack and the development and conduct of aggressive military actions in the land and naval theaters. To conduct combat actions from the beginning of a war, the maximum possible number of forces and means that are in readiness at this time are allocated, with the building up of their strength as new contingents are deployed.

The combat actions of the armed forces will become highly mobile from the very inception of war. An acute struggle for the initiative will be the basis of these actions. Such combat actions will inevitably be attended by rapid and drastic changes in the situation.

Under these conditions, the rapid and decisive actions of each operational formation and large unit will be of paramount importance, as will the firm, flexible, and continuous control of troops, forces, and means by all command levels, and also the display of personal initiative by each commander of a large unit, unit, or ship.

Simultaneously with the conduct of aggressive military actions in the initial period of the war, measures will be persistently carried out to complete the full mobilization of the first strategic echelon of the armed forces and to carry out the mobilization expansion of subsequent echelons and also to shift the national economy over to planned wartime production, regardless of whatever destruction and losses have been incurred from enemy nuclear strikes.

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7. Under conditions of a possible surprise attack by an aggressor, the main purpose of the military operations of the Soviet Armed Forces in the initial period of the war will be to disrupt the enemy's nuclear strikes, seize the strategic initiative in the very first hours of the war, / undermine his military economic power, disorganize his governmental control, inflict destruction upon the enemy armed forces, disrupt their mobilization expansion, and by these means ensure the achievement of complete victory over them. To do this, the Armed Forces must have well-organized reconnaissance of all types, capable of providing advance warning of preparation for an attack; they must possess high combat readiness, exceeding the enemy's combat readiness, and be capable of immediately beginning and conducting decisive combat actions under any complex conditions of the situation. The Strategic Rocket Forces and Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country must be at the highest level of readiness to conduct combat actions, as must aviation, naval forces (submarines, naval missile-carrying aircraft, and antisubmarine forces), Ground Forces large units, and formations of border military districts and groups of forces, all of which are maintained in constant readiness.

8. The carrying out of the mobilization expansion of the Armed Forces must be prepared in advance and supported comprehensively.

To accomplish this we must: organize reliable warning about mobilization, organize cover and protection of the mobilization assembly areas and forming-up areas of units and large units, provide these units with continuous communications, organize troop movements and materiel shipments, and adopt measures for ensuring the survivability of lines of transportation and for protecting the means of transport.

Taking into consideration the difficulty of a mobilization expansion at the initiation of war, we must investigate the possibilities of secretly carrying out measures to strengthen forces before military actions are initiated. A number of measures to reinforce the Armed Forces and bring them up to an increased degree of combat readiness may be accomplished in the period of threat which may precede the beginning of a war. This period's duration may be very short and it must be exploited to the maximum to directly prepare the Armed Forces for war.

9. The successful development and conduct of combat actions at the initiation of war will depend primarily on the degree of readiness for it on the part of the Armed Forces, the national economy, the territory of the country, and the entire Soviet nation.

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All measures in preparation for a war and for its conduct must be thoroughly planned ahead of time and comprehensively supported. The plans worked out must correctly estimate the military-political factors of the outset of a war, the development of the means and methods of conducting it, and the real balance of forces; and these plans must be strictly coordinated among themselves. The plans must be updated with timeliness as a result of the continuous improvement of the means and methods of conducting combat actions, the rapid development of the economy and science, and drastic changes in the international situation.

The Soviet Armed Forces and the nature of their actions

10. The Soviet Armed Forces are called upon to defend the gains of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the freedom and independence of the Soviet people, who are building communism, and to selflessly defend the state interests of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics against the encroachments of imperialist aggressors. The international missions of the Soviet Union also require that its Armed Forces, together with the armed forces of the other socialist countries, be ready to ensure the security of the entire socialist camp. To successfully accomplish these tasks the Soviet Armed Forces have everything required: personnel who are highly conscientious and devoted to their Homeland, who are equipped with powerful nuclear weapons, missiles for varying purposes, and other new modern military equipment; the forces are led by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union -- Lenin's great party -- its Central Committee, and the Soviet Government.

The Soviet Armed Forces must be ready to achieve victory in a short period of time over a strong enemy possessing all types of modern weapons and other military equipment.

11. The Soviet Armed Forces are composed of: Strategic Rocket Forces, Ground Forces, Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country, Air Forces, and the Navy, which are the branches of the Armed Forces.

Each branch of the Armed Forces consists of branch arms, intended to accomplish specific combat tasks in accordance with their armament. To support the combat activities of the branches of the Armed Forces, their complement includes special troops and services.

In organization, the branches of the Armed Forces consist of operational formations and separate large units intended to accomplish operational and strategic tasks. These operational formations include the

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following: the front, the air defense district, the fleet, the army (missile army, combined-arms army, tank army, air defense army, and air army), the flotilla, and the fleet aviation. The composition of operational formations is not permanent; it is determined depending on their intended purpose, the tasks being accomplished, the conditions of the theater of military operations, and the importance of the axes on which they are operating. In the composition of operational formations there are: operational-tactical large units -- corps, squadrons, naval bases; and tactical large units -- divisions, brigades, and also separate units.

12. The Strategic Rocket Forces are the principal branch of the Armed Forces. They are intended to destroy administrative-political, scientific, and industrial centers and strategic nuclear attack means; to demolish the enemy's economic base for the conduct of war, to disorganize life in enemy coalition countries, and to rout major groupings of the enemy armed forces. ]

The Strategic Rocket Forces are composed of formations and large units armed with intercontinental and medium-range missiles. They also have in their complement missile technical bases (RTB) and subunits and units of special troops: radiotechnical troops, engineer troops, chemical troops, communications troops, and motor transport troops. Furthermore, they also have units and subunits of topogeodetic support, meteorological support, and rear services.

13. The Ground Forces, retaining their importance as one of the primary branches of the Armed Forces, will play a decisive role in a future war in the final defeat of the enemy in the land theaters of military operations and in seizing his territory.

The Ground Forces are composed of: operational-tactical rocket troops, tank troops, motorized rifle (armored) troops, and airborne troops, artillery, and air defense troops, which are the branch arms; and special troops -- engineer troops, chemical troops, radiotechnical troops, communications troops, motor transport troops, road troops, and also rear services units and facilities.

14. The Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country are intended for the air defense, antimissile defense, and space defense of very important areas, installations, and groupings of the Armed Forces in the territory of the country. They are charged with the task of preventing the enemy from delivering strikes from the air against vitally important targets of the country. They fulfil their tasks by destroying in flight the enemy's manned and unmanned means of attack and by neutralizing his

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radio and radiotechnical means of control and bombing.

The Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country are composed of: surface-to-air missile troops, fighter aviation, and radiotechnical troops as branch arms, and also special troops -- radio reconnaissance and jamming troops, engineer troops, chemical troops, and communications troops, and rear services units and facilities.

15. The Air Forces are intended to rout the enemy's aircraft, missile and naval groupings, to undermine his economy, to disrupt lines of transportation, and also to act jointly with ground troops and naval forces, to conduct aerial reconnaissance, to support landings, and to support troop movements and materiel shipments by air.

Combat aviation -- long range aviation and front aviation -- will obtain the most favorable conditions for its actions after effective missile/nuclear strikes have been delivered against enemy territory.

The Air Forces are composed of: long range aviation, front aviation, and military transport aviation; and also units of front cruise missiles, unmanned balloons, and special troops -- communications troops, chemical troops, radiotechnical support troops, and rear services large units, units, and facilities.

16. The Navy in a future war will carry out tasks to rout the enemy's naval forces, first of all his missile submarines and aircraft carrier strike groupings, to destroy important shore installations, administrative-political, scientific, and industrial centers in enemy territory within the range limits of submarine-launched missiles, and also tasks to disrupt or stop ocean and sea shipments. In addition, the Navy will carry out tasks to defend friendly sea lines of transportation against enemy naval attacks and cooperate with the Ground Forces in the conduct of operations on coastal axes.

The Navy is composed of: submarines of various classes and purposes, aviation, surface ships, and coastal missile and artillery troops, which are the naval branch arms; and also special-purpose units and services -- reconnaissance, chemical, communications and observation, hydrographic, and rear services units and facilities.

17. Every branch of the Armed Forces fulfils the tasks assigned to it in a war with its inherent methods of conducting military actions and with all decisiveness and resoluteness, regardless of whatever destruction and

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losses have been inflicted on it by enemy missile/nuclear strikes.

The Strategic Rocket Forces accomplish their combat tasks by delivering nuclear strikes according to plans of the Supreme High Command for the purpose of destroying administrative-political, scientific, and industrial centers in the territory of the enemy, of destroying his strategic means of nuclear attack, disorganizing the vital activities of enemy states, routing the most important groupings of enemy armed forces, and thereby ensure the entire war is conducted successfully.

The initial nuclear strike prepared in advance, especially the first salvo of missiles, which should ensure the seizure of the strategic initiative and the successful conduct of operations by the other Armed Forces, is of particular importance for the successful conduct of a future war.

The Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country fulfil their tasks of routing the air enemy, repelling his air strikes and missile strikes, and disrupting his air (missile, space) attacks by conducting combat actions in accordance with a unified plan.

The Ground Forces and Navy fulfil their tasks in war by conducting various operations.

An operation consists of nuclear strikes coordinated and correlated according to target, place, and time, and of highly mobile actions by operational formations and large units executed according to a unified concept in order to accomplish operational or strategic tasks.

In the Ground Forces the principal type of operation is the offensive operation. Only by carrying out a decisive offensive exploiting the entire power of nuclear strikes, delivered by both strategic and operational-tactical means, and by exploiting the combat capabilities of the troops, can we achieve the total defeat of the enemy and attain the goals of the war in the land theaters of military operations.

On individual axes, and also in secondary theaters of military operations, defensive operations may be conducted with the final goal of inflicting a defeat on attacking enemy groupings and of creating conditions for the defending forces to subsequently go over to a decisive offensive.

On coastal axes the Ground Forces, in cooperation with forces of the Navy and the Air Forces, may conduct amphibious and airborne landings or

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repel landings of enemy amphibious and airborne landing forces.

The Air Forces accomplish combat missions by conducting long range aviation air operations and front aviation combat actions.

Long range aviation air operations are carried out with the goal of routing the enemy's naval, aviation, and missile groupings, destroying the most important installations in his rear, disrupting his lines of transportation, and cooperating with the Ground Forces and the Navy in operations conducted by them. These air operations are carried out by all the forces of long range aviation or by only a portion of them. Front aviation, and also unmanned balloon units and aerospace means, may be called upon to participate in the air operations of long range aviation.

A long range aviation air operation is carried out by delivering strikes against specific areas, a group of installations in the enemy's territory, and also against groupings of his armed forces in the theater of military operations.

Naval operations, according to their goals, are divided into operations to destroy the enemy's naval forces, first and foremost his missile submarines and carrier large units; operations to destroy important enemy shore installations and administrative-political, scientific, and industrial centers by missile/nuclear strikes from submarines; operations to disrupt or stop ocean and sea shipments; and operations to defend friendly lines of transportation. Naval operations may also be conducted where these goals are all or partially achieved at the same time.

18. The successful accomplishment of the combat tasks and the achievement of the goals of a war can be attained only by the joint efforts of all branches of the Armed Forces which have been coordinated with respect to the goal, place, time, and methods of fulfilling the assigned tasks. This comprises the basis of cooperation of the various branches of the Armed Forces, a cooperation which is organized on the basis of the goals of the combat actions, the nature and combat capabilities of the branches of the Armed Forces, and also on an assessment of the specific conditions of the situation.

The Strategic Rocket Forces, by fulfilling the tasks of destroying the enemy's administrative-political, scientific, and industrial centers and strategic means of nuclear attack, of disorganizing his deep rear, and of routing groupings of armed forces in land and naval theaters of military operations, create conditions favoring the conduct of operations by other

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branches of the Armed Forces and thereby lower the enemy's capabilities of delivering nuclear strikes against installations in our country and against the Armed Forces.

The Ground Forces, exploiting the results of the nuclear strikes delivered by the Strategic Rocket Forces, long range aviation, and naval forces, and employing airborne and amphibious landings, conduct a rapid offensive to the entire depth of the theater of military operations and accomplish the rout of the enemy's ground forces, seize his territory, and thereby ensure that the goals of the war are rapidly achieved in land theaters of military operations.

The Air Forces, neutralizing the enemy air defense system with their own means and exploiting the weakly covered air defense sectors which have been disorganized by the nuclear strikes of missiles, employ long range aviation to deliver strikes against important installations in the enemy's rear and on the coast, and independently and in cooperation with Navy forces, to destroy his aircraft carriers, missile submarines, and other naval targets; to conduct aerial reconnaissance in ocean and land theaters and to carry out target designation for submarines. Front aviation, in cooperation with operational-tactical rocket troops and surface-to-air missile troops, supports the combat actions of the ground forces, covers them against enemy aircraft and cruise missiles, supports the actions of long range aviation and military transport aviation in the frontline zone, and conducts aerial reconnaissance. Military transport aviation carries out troop landings and delivers weapons and materiel.

The Navy, exploiting the results of strategic missile strikes against administrative-political, scientific, and industrial centers, against naval bases, ports, and shipbuilding installations of the enemy, independently and in cooperation with long range aviation destroys his naval groupings at sea or in the ocean, disrupts enemy strikes against our installations, disorganizes his ocean and sea shipments, and assists the Ground Forces in the accomplishment of tasks in the land theaters of military operations.

Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country, destroying the enemy's attacking aircraft, missiles, and space means, safeguard the normal functioning of the basic branches of industry, the organs of governmental and military control, the combat actions of the branches of the Armed Forces, and the carrying out of the mobilization expansion of the troops.

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19. Maneuvering of forces and means is a major condition of the successful conduct of combat actions. Maneuver should be understood to mean the switching of strikes delivered by nuclear weapons and conventional means of destruction against new areas and targets, the shifting of troops, forces, and means to new axes in order to establish the grouping required and create a more favorable situation for it to rout the enemy. Executing a maneuver in a timely manner while preserving the combat effectiveness of the troops, forces, and means ensures that combat actions achieve decisive results and that the assigned tasks are successfully accomplished.

20. The danger that an aggressor will unleash nuclear war by surprise imposes important requirements for maintaining the constant combat readiness of the Armed Forces.

The high combat readiness of the Armed Forces is ensured by:

-- technically equipping and organizing the troops in conformity with the present-day level of development of the means of warfare and the methods of conducting combat actions in a nuclear war;

-- having available and in readiness for immediate actions the necessary number of large units and units which have been brought up to full strength in personnel, weapons, transport, and in all materiel and technical means;

-- advantageously deploying the troops and basing the air and naval forces in peacetime in a manner corresponding to their combat and operational employment at the beginning of a war;

-- establishing and preparing beforehand in peacetime groupings of the armed forces capable of fulfilling the strategic tasks of the initial period of a war;

-- an excellent level of combat training of the troops and high operational training of the command personnel and staffs of operational formations;

-- having available realistic operational plans and mobilization expansion plans which have been worked out beforehand and refined on a timely basis;

-- well-organized reconnaissance which is capable of determining the enemy's concept and intentions opportunely, of detecting the grouping of

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his armed forces, his plans and measures in preparation for war, as well as the time periods when it may be unleashed;

-- preparing in a timely manner to carry out measures for warfare against the enemy's radioelectronic systems and means; //

-- the tireless creative work of formation commanders, commanders, staffs, and political organs in leading the troops and also by maintaining the high political and morale status of the personnel of the Armed Forces;

-- establishing the necessary reserves of materiel and technical means which provide the troops with what they require to conduct combat actions in the initial period of a war, and also by dispersed and sheltered positioning of these reserves; //

-- having prepared control posts available and by organizing communications beforehand;

-- carrying out in advance measures to prepare the theaters of military operations and the entire territory of the country;

-- the high vigilance of all personnel and by preserving in strict secrecy the measures carried out within the Armed Forces.

To maintain the constant combat readiness of the Armed Forces it will be necessary to adopt measures for their protection against destruction by nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction of the enemy, to quickly eliminate the aftereffects of his nuclear strikes and his employment of other means of mass destruction, and to replace losses in personnel, combat equipment, and materiel.

21. The Soviet Armed Forces must be constantly ready, not only to act under conditions of surprise enemy attack, but also to employ surprise skilfully, which stuns the enemy, brings about disorganized and indecisive actions on his part, and forces him to adopt new plans which are often not appropriate to the situation.

Surprise is achieved:

-- by keeping secret the concept of the combat actions and our intentions and also by knowing the intentions and the nature of the possible enemy actions;

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-- by carrying out troop regroupings and maneuver rapidly and secretly and by delivering swift attacks where the enemy does not expect them;

-- by skilfully implementing operational camouflage;

-- by widely exploiting nighttime and difficult weather conditions for combat actions;

-- by adhering strictly to communications discipline, the rules of secure troop control, and the established procedure for the use of radiotechnical means;

-- by employing new means and methods of conducting combat actions which are unknown to the enemy.

Surprise must be employed in all types of combat actions of the Armed Forces.

#### Control of troops (forces) and support of their combat actions

22. Control of troops (forces) consists in exercising constant control on the part of command and staffs over all the activity of subordinate formations, large units, and units, in directing their efforts toward the fulfilment of assigned tasks, as well as in organizing and implementing comprehensive support of combat actions.

Troop control is based on centralized control by senior commanders over all troop combat activities and on the manifestation of intelligent initiative by subordinates as they accomplish their assigned tasks. Control must be firm, continuous, and flexible.

To ensure such control requires of the command and staffs, of all generals, admirals, and officers, a high level of organizational work, a profound understanding of the nature and methods of conducting combat actions, a knowledge of present-day means of warfare, particularly missile and nuclear weapons, and of their combat capabilities and principles of employment; the ability to foresee the development of events, prompt adoption of decisions in conformity with the situation, timely transmission of tasks to the executors, and monitoring of the fulfilment of the tasks. Formation commanders, commanders, staffs, and all chiefs must show constant concern for the preparation of troops, forces, and means for combat actions and their comprehensive support, for the organization and maintenance of constant cooperation in the interest of rapidly achieving the goal of the

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operation (battle), and for the maintenance of the high political and morale status of the personnel and the combat effectiveness of units and large units.

Control must ensure rapidity and secrecy in preparing nuclear strikes against the enemy and surprise in delivering them, effective employment of nuclear weapons and other means of destruction, and also skilful exploitation of the results of their effect on the enemy, seizure and maintenance of the initiative, high mobility of actions, and the timely implementation of measures to protect troops, forces, and means against weapons of mass destruction, and timely restoration of their combat effectiveness.

A formation commander (commander) controls his troops personally and through his staff. To provide control there are set up control posts with appropriate equipment, a communications system, and a radiotechnical system of detection, identification, warning, guidance, and navigation.

23. Depending on the situation, troop control may be implemented by various methods. A formation commander (commander) may personally assign combat tasks to the troops or issue brief orders -- instructions and signals utilizing technical means of communication. Instructions which have been issued orally by the formation commander (commander) in personal contact or transmitted to them by telephone are formalized in writing and transmitted to subordinates.

The daily organizational work of the formation commander (commander) and staffs right with the troops to support their combat actions and to implement strict monitoring of the fulfilment of the combat tasks must occupy an important place in troop control.

Under conditions of rapid and drastic changes in the situation, which are characteristic in modern war, the rapidity of actions by the command and staffs in controlling the troops acquires paramount importance. It is necessary to spend the least time possible in receiving and processing data on the situation, in producing operational and tactical calculations, in adopting decisions and assigning tasks to troops, and in organizing cooperation and support.

In connection with the increased threat of having troop control disrupted and severed due to the use of nuclear weapons and jamming means, it has become very important to ensure the reliability and continuity of control, to maintain the survivability of control posts and of the system

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of communications, detection, warning, guidance, and navigation, and also to rapidly restore disrupted control. To do this it is necessary to disperse control posts and reliably shelter them and adopt other measures for protection against means of mass destruction, to thoroughly camouflage them, to provide radiotechnical means with reliable protection against enemy jamming means, and to maintain the high discipline of the personnel of the control organs.

24. The highest organ of control of the Armed Forces in war is the Supreme High Command, which exercises control over them through the General Staff.

The commanders-in-chief and main staffs of the branches of the Armed Forces bear full responsibility for the constant combat readiness, technical equipping, and activation of large units and units in accordance with mobilization expansion plans, and for the combat training level of the troops and forces of their branches of the Armed Forces.

The commanders-in-chief and main staffs of the Rocket Forces, Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country, Air Forces, and Navy are responsible for the timely fulfilment of the combat tasks confronting the troops (forces) subordinate to them, for the organization and maintenance of control, and for combat and materiel-technical support.

Control of party-political work in the Armed Forces is exercised by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union through the Chief Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, operating with the authority of a department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Control of the rear services of all branches of the Armed Forces is exercised by the Supreme High Command through the Deputy Minister of Defense and Chief of the Rear of the Armed Forces of the USSR, who works in close contact with the General Staff.

The Deputy Minister of Defense and the Chief of the Rear of the Armed Forces of the USSR bears full responsibility for the materiel-technical and medical support and servicing of the troops (forces) within the limits of the services subordinated to him.

25. The formation commander (commander) bears full responsibility for the constant combat readiness of subordinate troops and for the organization and successful accomplishment by them of the assigned combat

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tasks.

In accordance with tasks received, the formation commander (commander) adopts a decision for combat actions, assigns tasks to the operational formations and large units, organizes control and cooperation, as well as the preparation of the troops and their support.

During combat actions the formation commander (commander) controls subordinate troops, directing their efforts toward the fulfilment of the assigned tasks. In doing this, he must constantly maintain communications with subordinate commanders, the higher commanders, and the commanders of cooperating troops; monitor the fulfilment of assigned tasks, assign supplementary tasks, and exert direct influence on the course of combat actions. To do this, the formation commander (commander) must always have at his disposal means of control with which he may communicate at any time with subordinate commanders and chiefs.

26. The staff is the principal organ of troop control. Its most important duty is to organize combat actions with timeliness and to ensure continuous control of the troops under all conditions of the situation. A staff carries out all of its work of organizing combat actions and of providing control on the basis of the decisions and instructions of the formation commander (commander) and the higher staff.

The main substance of the work of a staff is: to obtain and analyze data on the situation, to plan combat actions in accordance with the decision adopted by the formation commander (commander), to transmit tasks to the troops with timeliness, to organize preparation of the troops, cooperation, and support, to monitor the fulfilment of assigned tasks, and also to systematically inform the higher staff and the subordinate staffs of changes in the situation. Organizing control posts and communications is one of the duties of a staff.

The chief of staff is a first deputy of the formation commander (commander) and he organizes the work of the staff and the entire headquarters of the formation (large unit). Only the chief of staff has the authority, in the name of the formation commander (commander), to issue instructions to the troops and also to the chiefs of branch arms and services subordinate to the formation commander (commander). He is obligated to know the situation and be ready to report to the formation commander (commander) his conclusions based on it and his recommendations on the decision. The chief of staff bears the responsibility of organizing and providing continuous troop control.

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27. The chiefs of branch arms, special troops, and services of a formation (large unit) are assistants of the formation commander (commander) for the combat employment of their branch arms and services. In accordance with the decision of the formation commander (commander) and instructions of the chief of staff, they organize the combat employment of the troops (services) subordinate to them and bear responsibility for the successful accomplishment of the tasks assigned to them and for the materiel and technical support of the troops according to their specialty.

28. The chief of the rear of a formation (large unit) is the deputy formation commander (commander) for the rear; he organizes the rear services and bears responsibility for the preparation of the lines of transportation, for the timely delivery of materiel by all types of transportation, for evacuation, and also for materiel and technical support by subordinate services, and for medical and veterinary support. He organizes the security and defense of the rear.

29. Troop control is organized on the basis of the decision of the formation commander (commander). The adoption of a sound decision which best conforms to the situation is possible on the condition that there is a clear understanding of the higher commander's concept, of the goal of the impending combat actions and of the assigned tasks, of the methods of accomplishing them, that the situation is correctly assessed, and that there is operational foresight.

When assessing the enemy, one should first of all determine his capabilities to employ nuclear weapons, then determine his forces and means, grouping, intentions, and weaknesses and strengths. When assessing our own forces, we must base ourselves on the availability and capabilities of our nuclear means, and take into consideration the radiation situation, the operational situation, the status of the troops and of their supplies, and the terrain and weather conditions.

The decision must be based on the employment of nuclear weapons and the anticipated results of their effects. This determines the employment of all forces and means to achieve the assigned goals.

The commander's decision determines the following: the concept of the combat actions, the targets of nuclear strikes, the yield and types of nuclear bursts, the combat tasks of subordinate formations and large units, and the organization of control.

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The commander's decision is transmitted to the executors by personal assignment of the task, in the form of an operational directive (combat order) or separate combat instructions, transmitted by technical means of communications using codes and secure communications devices, and also through staff officers. For the purposes of orienting subordinate commanders and staffs in advance on forthcoming actions and preparation of the troops, the staff of the formation (large unit) issues preliminary instructions to them. The content of directives (orders) and instructions must be clear and concise to the utmost, setting forth only that information and instructions which are required by subordinate commanders to comprehend the assigned task, adopt a decision, and prepare the troops for combat actions.

30. The staff, in accordance with the commander's decision, works out together with the chiefs of branch arms and services a clear and concise plan of the operation (combat actions), which concretely sets forth the procedure and methods of fulfilling the assigned tasks and the principal measures for support of the combat actions.

When planning an operation (combat actions), in all instances the staff works out only the necessary documents without which the contemplated troop control measures cannot be successfully implemented.

The number of documents, their content, and the completeness and systematicness with which topics are set forth in them must be determined in each case by taking the situation and forthcoming actions into consideration. The working out of detailed and extensive plans, the compilation of which sometimes requires the expenditure of as much time as is required in the conduct of the operation itself, must not be permitted and must be stopped.

✓ 31. A paramount duty of formation commanders, commanders, and staffs of all levels is to organize cooperation and to maintain it continuously throughout combat actions. Organizing cooperation consists in coordinating the actions of operational formations and large units of various branches of the Armed Forces, branch arms, and special troops by goal, place, time, and methods of accomplishing the assigned tasks and in directing their efforts toward achieving the assigned goals. Cooperation must be carried out continuously and when disrupted, it must be reestablished immediately.

When organizing cooperation, it is necessary to consider the real combat capabilities of the cooperating troops, forces, and means. Particular attention must be devoted to the coordinated employment of

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branches of the Armed Forces, to the timely exploitation by fronts, fleets, and long range aviation large units of the results of massed nuclear strikes by the Strategic Rocket Forces, and also to the coordination of the actions of formations, large units, and units of every branch of the Armed Forces.

Formation commanders, commanders, and staffs of cooperating troops must understand correctly the goal of the forthcoming combat actions and the tasks of the operational formations; they must know the situation, have reliable communications among themselves, and systematically carry out mutual informing.

32. During combat actions all control organs of the Armed Forces must direct the efforts of the troops (forces) toward fulfilling the assigned tasks in conformity with the developing situation. These organs are required to be highly organized, precise, and rapid in their work, to be able to grasp a complex situation in a timely manner, to assign additional tasks, to organize their fulfilment, and to firmly control the troops.

33. To accommodate control organs and control the combat actions of the troops, control posts are established. These posts must be protected against the effects of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction, equipped with the appropriate control and communications means, dispersed, and thoroughly camouflaged and guarded. Control posts for control of troops at the beginning of a war are established ahead of time. Control organs and control posts must be in constant readiness to immediately assume troop control under all conditions of the situation. Bringing them up to increased combat readiness and setting up operation in them is carried out by a signal or instruction of the General Staff.

34. Continuity of troop control is achieved by establishing a developed and stable communications system. Communications are organized by using radio, radio-relay, and wire means with appropriate remote-control equipment, and also by using messenger means -- aircraft, helicopters, and others.

To control troops, a unified system of communications is organized from top to bottom via all control posts. This system must ensure the rapid transmission of instructions, signals, and commands, and provide warning and the passage of information. It is necessary to ensure continuous communications not only with the immediate subordinate formation commander (commander) and staff but also with one level lower, and in the Rocket Forces -- down to the missile launcher, in long range aviation --

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down to the aircraft, and in the Navy -- down to and including the submarine and the surface ship of the third rank.

The primary means of troop control at the beginning of combat actions will be radio and radio-relay communications. Therefore, while it is still peacetime, staffs should master to perfection the methods of controlling troops by radio and radio-relay means.

When organizing a communications system, measures must be taken to ensure security, radio camouflage, and protection against enemy jamming. When using various communications means, one should adhere strictly to the rules of secure troop control. Chiefs of staff are assigned the responsibility for observance of the rules of secure troop control and radio camouflage.

To increase the reliability of a communications system, extensive use should be made of alternate and auxiliary communications centers upon which control posts of formations and large units will be able to rely when they move to new areas or when primary communications centers go out of action.

35. For detection of targets, identification, warning, and guidance of missiles, aircraft, and submarines, and for navigation support of aircraft and naval forces, radar, radio navigation, radio communications, radio remote control, and electronic computer means, and other technical means are used. The chief of staff is assigned the responsibility for organizing the detection, identification, warning, guidance, and navigation systems. When organizing the use of radiotechnical means in operations, measures must be taken to combat enemy radio and radiotechnical reconnaissance and to protect against jamming, and also prevent mutual interference when our own radiotechnical means are operating simultaneously.

One of the conditions for continuous and efficient troop control is the widespread introduction into the system of control of new means of communications, mechanization, and automation: automatic secure communications devices for speech, signals, and transmissions of all types; signal coding devices, means of minor mechanization, and electronic computers, which will lighten the work of commanders and staff officers and also speed up many-fold the accomplishment of all the work of troop control.

36. Combat actions must be comprehensively and thoroughly supported. Organizing the support of combat actions constitutes one of the basic

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duties of formation commanders (commanders) and staffs.

The principal types of support of combat actions pertaining to all branches of the Armed Forces are: reconnaissance, protection of troops and rear services installations against weapons of mass destruction, engineer support, operational camouflage, warfare against radioelectronic means, hydrometeorological support, topogeodetic support, and rear services support. All of these types of support are organized when combat actions are being prepared. The measures planned for each type of support are carried out both before and during combat actions. Furthermore, special types of support are organized which pertain only to a particular branch of the Armed Forces.

37. Reconnaissance is organized for the purpose of: discovering the enemy's concept and the possible nature of his actions, detecting with timeliness direct preparations for attack and determining its initiation, ascertaining the composition and grouping of his forces and means and the targets for destruction, determining the presence of new enemy weapons and military equipment and identifying their principal tactical-technical characteristics and methods of employment, and determining the results of the delivery of nuclear strikes. An important task of reconnaissance is to detect the nature of: the enemy's military economic, political, and other important installations, his air defense and antimissile defense system, and also his control posts, communications centers, and various radiotechnical systems. Reconnaissance must concentrate its main efforts on detecting with timeliness the enemy's grouping of forces and means of nuclear attack and his intentions about the time and place of their employment, and on determining the coordinates of major targets and objectives for the delivery of nuclear strikes.

The General Staff is the principal organ directing the organization of reconnaissance.

Reconnaissance is conducted energetically and continuously. It must obtain accurate data on the enemy in the shortest possible time periods, process the data with timeliness, and transmit them to the appropriate formation commanders, commanders and staffs, continuously track the targets (objectives) detected and the changes in their positions, and be able to differentiate between real and dummy targets. To pinpoint the coordinates of detected targets before delivering nuclear strikes against them, final reconnaissance of the targets can be carried out by calling upon the most effective and fast-acting forces and means of reconnaissance for this purpose.

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To obtain data on the enemy, forces and means of all types of reconnaissance are employed, primarily agent reconnaissance, air reconnaissance, ship reconnaissance, radio reconnaissance, and radiotechnical reconnaissance. Particularly wide employment should be made of technical means of reconnaissance, which are based on the use of radioelectronics, space means, Earth satellites, and also of all types of air reconnaissance means. To conduct reconnaissance, especially of enemy nuclear means, reconnaissance groups infiltrated (dropped) into the enemy's rear can be employed with great success. The main forces and means of reconnaissance should be concentrated on the main axis and in support of the accomplishment of the most important tasks. Reconnaissance of the most important targets (objectives) should be carried out by the joint efforts of all branches of the Armed Forces, utilizing all methods and means of reconnaissance available to them. Reconnaissance data on enemy means of nuclear attack that have been detected must be transmitted above all precedence and by any means of communications.

The commander of front (fleet, army) forces determines the most important tasks of reconnaissance. He indicates which tasks the principal efforts of reconnaissance are to be concentrated on accomplishing and what data he must have and by what time during the preparation and course of the operation. The front (fleet, army, corps) staff organizes reconnaissance; this includes: planning reconnaissance, assigning reconnaissance tasks to the executors, monitoring the conduct of reconnaissance, collecting and processing reconnaissance data, reporting the data to the formation commander (commander) and to the higher staff, and also informing the troops and adjacent forces.

When organizing reconnaissance, the command and staff must simultaneously take decisive measures to combat enemy reconnaissance activities, employing any means to stop the actions of enemy reconnaissance and to promptly destroy its forces and means.

38. Protecting troops and rear services installations against weapons of mass destruction is organized with the aim of preventing the destruction of troops and rear services installations by nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological weapons or of reducing as much as possible the results of their actions, and with the aim of preserving the combat effectiveness of the troops and of ensuring that they succeed in accomplishing the tasks assigned to them.

The principal measures for protecting troops and rear services installations are: to conduct continuous radiation, chemical, and

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bacteriological reconnaissance and to warn personnel in time about radioactive, chemical, and bacterial contamination; to disperse and camouflage troops, forces, and means, and to skilfully exploit the protective features of the terrain; to change troop deployment (disposition) areas periodically; to select the most expedient methods of negotiating contaminated zones and of ensuring that personnel are protected when operating for an extended time on contaminated terrain; to carry out on a timely basis preparation of movement routes and engineer preparation of the areas being occupied by troops and rear services units and facilities; to constantly monitor the radioactive irradiation of personnel; to provide the troops and rear services organs in a timely manner and fully with means of individual and group protection, decontamination means, and also with radiation and chemical reconnaissance instruments; to carry out sanitary-hygienic and special prophylactic measures among the troops and among the local populace; and also to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the aftereffects of the enemy's employment of weapons of mass destruction.

Simultaneously with the organization of protection, measures are taken to detect on a timely basis enemy means of mass destruction and destroy them immediately with missile and air strikes and by artillery fire.

The commander of an operational formation exercises overall control over the organization of protection against nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction. Based on his decision and instructions, the formation staff and the chiefs of branch arms, special troops, and services plan and organize the employment of the forces and means at their disposal to protect troops and rear services installations against nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction.

All measures to protect troops against weapons of mass destruction are accomplished by organic forces and means of the troops; only when the radiation, epidemic, and chemical situations become drastically difficult in the areas of troop actions, and also when eliminating the aftereffects of the enemy employment of weapons of mass destruction, are provisions made to reinforce the troops with chemical defense units, units of engineer troops, and sanitary-antiepidemic facilities, and the required protective means allocated.

39. Measures to protect troops and rear services installations against weapons of mass destruction are organized and carried out in close cooperation with civil defense staffs, forces, and means.

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To support formations (large units) of the branches of the Armed Forces, civil defense subunits and units can carry out radiation, chemical, and bacteriological reconnaissance; warn staffs, troops, and rear services installations; participate in the conduct of sanitary-hygienic and special prophylactic measures among the troops; and render assistance to the troops in eliminating the aftereffects of the enemy's employment of weapons of mass destruction.

In necessary cases, by decision of the formation commander (large unit commander), individual large units and units can be detailed to help civil defense organs eliminate the aftereffects of enemy nuclear strikes in cities and major population centers. However, this must not weaken the efforts of the troops to fulfil the assigned combat task.

40. Radiation, chemical, and bacteriological reconnaissance is conducted by all branch arms and special troops. Chemical troops accomplish the most difficult tasks of radiation and chemical reconnaissance, and the medical service carries out bacteriological reconnaissance.

Radiation reconnaissance over extensive areas, and also on separate axes (routes of march) is carried out on helicopters (aircraft).

A radiation and chemical situation map is maintained in the operations directorate (department) of the staff, in the rear staff, and in the department of the chief of chemical troops in order to collate the results of the radiation, chemical, and bacteriological reconnaissance. The radiation, chemical, and bacteriological reconnaissance data are used to refine operational decisions and to determine deployment areas for the troops and rear services installations.

The staff of the operational formation organizes troop warning about radioactive, chemical, and bacterial contamination so that the troops will take necessary protective measures in time. To do this, all available communications channels are used, and uniform signals, warning procedures, and troop action procedures are established.

All commanders and staffs continuously monitor and calculate the radioactive irradiation of the personnel.

41. Eliminating the aftereffects of the enemy's employment of weapons of mass destruction is carried out for the purpose of restoring the combat effectiveness of the troops in a short period of time and of creating

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conditions for them to successfully accomplish the assigned tasks. This includes: reestablishing troop control that has been disrupted; rescue work and medical treatment and evacuation measures in the centers of massive medical casualties; organizing medical observation and conducting special prophylactic measures for personnel who have received a dose of radiation exceeding permissible limits or who are located in centers of chemical and bacterial contamination; decontaminating personnel and carrying out radioactive, chemical, and biological decontamination of armament, combat equipment, clothing, personal equipment, terrain, and defense works; clearing and restoring routes for troop maneuver, delivery, and evacuation, restoring or setting up new shelters and obstacles, and extinguishing fires that threaten the safety of personnel and equipment or hinder troop movement; taking isolation-restriction measures, establishing quarantine for troops, and organizing a drive against pathogenic organisms in the centers of bacterial contamination; purifying water of radioactive and poisonous material and bacterial agents, and decontaminating foodstuffs.

42. —Engineer support is organized for the purpose of creating conditions favoring the timely and concealed deployment of troops, their successful conduct of combat actions, and of increasing the protection of personnel and combat equipment against enemy means of destruction.

Engineer support includes: organizing and conducting continuous engineer reconnaissance; preparing troop deployment positions and areas and ship basing points; constructing, restoring, and maintaining launching sites and positions of the rocket troops, airfields, and airfield structures in combat-ready status; clearing and setting up obstacles; preparing troop movement routes; preparing and maintaining crossings over water obstacles; preparing control posts and rear services installations; carrying out engineer measures to protect against weapons of mass destruction and to eliminate the aftereffects of enemy nuclear strikes; carrying out engineer measures for operational and tactical camouflage; obtaining, purifying, and decontaminating water; and supplying troops with engineer equipment and repairing it.

Engineer support measures are accomplished both by the troops themselves and by the engineer troops of all branches of the Armed Forces in close cooperation on the basis of a unified concept and plan of the operation. The more complex tasks and also those tasks associated with the mechanization of work are assigned to the engineer troops.

43. Operational camouflage is carried out for the purpose of deceiving the enemy concerning the true location and nature of the

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forthcoming actions of our forces, the concept of our combat actions, and the positions and times of employment of our nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction. The major task of operational camouflage is to conceal from the enemy the true location of our main grouping of troops and aviation, nuclear and missile means and the preparations to employ them, the maneuver and regrouping of troops, also to display dummy positions, especially of means of mass destruction. Operational camouflage is an important measure ensuring the achievement of surprise in an operation. It is organized according to instructions of the Supreme High Command by the staffs of the front, the fleet, and the air defense district, and by the staffs of armies operating on separate operational axes.

Success in operational camouflage is attained by a precise, timely, and efficient fulfilment of the measures provided for in the operational camouflage plan, by centralized control of it, by systematic monitoring when it is being prepared and carried out, by allocation of the necessary forces and means to fulfil the planned measures, and by preservation of the secrecy of the operational camouflage concept and plan.

Troops, forces, and means in the numbers required are called upon to implement operational camouflage and wide use is made of camouflage equipment and simulative, radiotechnical, and smoke means; deception of the enemy is put into effect by using means of communication, radio broadcasting, the press, and agent intelligence; and feints and demonstration actions of troops are also organized.

When implementing operational camouflage it is very important to organize and carry out radio camouflage for the purpose of concealing from enemy radio reconnaissance our radiotechnical systems and means of controlling weapons and troops (forces), and also to deceive the enemy by creating a dummy radiotechnical environment.

The principal methods of radio camouflage are: imposing a condition of complete or partial radio silence in necessary instances; detecting and eliminating characteristic reconnaissance identification features in the operation of one's own radiotechnical systems and means; carrying out dummy radio traffic and using radio means and radio operating data in the former deployment (basing) areas of large units and formations that have departed; adhering to strict radio and radio-relay communications discipline; and limiting the number of radiotechnical means that are working and also limiting their working times and emitting power.

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Constant radio monitoring of the observance of established radio camouflage measures and of the procedure for the use of radiotechnical systems and means of control must be organized.

44. Warfare against the enemy's radioelectronic means is organized for the purpose of: disrupting or impeding his control of missile weapons, troops, aviation, fleets, antiaircraft means and ground artillery; precluding or limiting the enemy's use of radioelectronic means of detecting and of guiding aircraft against a target; and disorganizing his air and naval navigation systems.

These purposes are achieved by: neutralizing by jamming the enemy's principal radioelectronic systems and means, destroying his major control posts and radioelectronic means, and radar camouflage of one's own troops (forces) and rear services installations.

The principal method of warfare against enemy radioelectronic means is to neutralize them with jamming means. To do this, we use the onboard means of missiles, aircraft, and ships; SPETSNAZ ground radio and radiotechnical units, and troop and naval radio means that have been adapted for this.

The most important enemy radioelectronic installations and control posts are destroyed by aircraft and missile strikes, artillery fire, and also by the actions of landing forces and specially prepared groups.

Radar camouflage is carried out by special means integrally with other camouflage measures.

Warfare against enemy radioelectronic means is organized by the staffs of the front, the fleet, the air defense district, and the armies and carried out according to an overall plan with the coordinated efforts of all forces and means allocated. The fundamental principle of warfare against enemy radioelectronic means is surprise and massed employment of all forces and means allocated for this purpose on the main axes and at decisive moments of the operation.

The effectiveness of warfare against enemy radioelectronic means is ensured by well-organized, continuous reconnaissance, by a skilful distribution of the forces and means allocated to neutralize the enemy's radioelectronic system, by correctly assigning tasks to them in conformity with the overall plan and the course of combat actions, by establishing the procedure for the use of jamming, and by organizing the cooperation of

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SPETSNAZ units with radio reconnaissance and the troops using radioelectronic means.

Concurrent with neutralizing and disorganizing the enemy's radioelectronic systems, the staffs of the front, the fleet, the air defense district, and the armies organize the conduct of effective measures to ensure stable control and the uninterrupted operation of their radioelectronic means under conditions of enemy jamming, measures to reduce mutual interference when one's own radioelectronic means are operating, and also radio camouflage measures to conceal one's own troops from enemy reconnaissance. ↓↓

45. Hydrometeorological support of combat actions is organized for the purpose of determining and calculating the effect of hydrometeorological conditions on troop combat actions and especially on the conduct of measures protecting troops and rear services installations against weapons of mass destruction.

Hydrometeorological support includes: preparing for staffs, troops and rear services the meteorological data needed for the combat employment of missiles and aircraft (the ballistic characteristics of the atmosphere and general weather conditions); providing forecasts and calculations on radioactive, chemical and bacterial contamination, and calculating the effect of hydrometeorological conditions on the accomplishment of measures protecting troops and rear services installations against means of mass destruction.

Data on the hydrometeorological situation are obtained by continuous hydrometeorological observation and hydrometeorological reconnaissance using modern technical means of the meteorological service and also by studying hydrometeorological descriptions of the areas of combat actions and by studying weather forecasts and data on the condition of seas, rivers, canals, lakes, and swamps.

46. Topogeodetic support of combat actions has the aim of preparing and of transmitting to the troops in good time the topogeodetic data needed by formation commanders, commanders, and staffs to study and assess the terrain as well as to make calculations when planning, preparing, and conducting combat actions.

Topogeodetic support includes: supplying troops with topographic maps, plans, and catalogs of the coordinates of geodetic points; developing geodetic control (datum point) networks in the siting areas of rocket

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troops and artillery; accomplishing gravimetric work and topogeodetic tie-in of the elements of the combat formations of missile and artillery units, aviation, and air defense troops; preparing and delivering to the troops special maps and other reference materials about the terrain; and preparing data needed by troops for terrain orientation and target designation within a single system of coordinates.

Topogeodetic support measures are accomplished by the efforts of military topographic service units and subunits, subunits of the topogeodetic services of the branches of the Armed Forces and branch arms, and by the troops themselves in close cooperation based on the unified concept and plan of the operation. The more complex tasks are accomplished by units (subunits) of the military topographic service.

47. Rear services support has the purpose of comprehensively and continuously satisfying the requirements of the troops (forces) for various materiel and technical means in order to successfully accomplish the combat tasks confronting them, of establishing the conditions needed by troops for their living and everyday activities, and of carrying out in certain cases the evacuation of unnecessary and captured equipment.

Rear services support includes the array of measures to organize the rear, to prepare and utilize all types of transportation routes and transport, to provide materiel, technical, medical, airfield engineer, airfield technical, veterinary, and other types of support to the troops (forces), and, in the Navy, to provide in addition, engineer, chemical, and salvage-and-rescue support.

48. The operational rear services are made up of rear services large units, units, and facilities, with reserves of materiel, which form a part of operational formations. To the operational rear services belong the rear services of the front, the air defense district, the fleet, the army (missile army, combined-arms army, tank army, air army, air defense army), the flotilla, the fleet aviation, and the naval base.

Rear services zones (areas) can be designated for the positioning and work of rear services units, large units, and facilities. These include a territory having motor transport, rail, water, and air routes, communications structures, and also the local facilities available in the given area.

The operational rear services are organized in conformity with the situation and the formation commander's decision for the conduct of combat

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actions. Organizing the operational rear services includes: preparing, deploying, and relocating missile technical units, formation bases, hospital bases, railroad large units, road large units, motor transport large units, pipeline large units, and other rear services units and facilities for the purpose of comprehensively supporting combat actions under all conditions of a situation; and it also includes measures for protection, defense, and security of rear services installations with the aim of achieving a stable system of rear services support for the troops. The grouping of rear services units, large units, and facilities and their positioning must correspond to the concrete conditions of the situation, conform to the groupings of troops (forces) and the tasks they are to fulfill, ensure constant readiness for maneuver, and ensure the best utilization of all rear services forces and means in the operation as well as their survivability.

For the purpose of ensuring the constant readiness of the operational rear services in operations of the initial period of a war, it is necessary to: have in constant readiness the minimum necessary rear services units and facilities which are capable of deploying in short periods of time to support combat operations; establish in advance and properly echelon, disperse, and reliably shelter reserves of materiel at the prescribed levels; constantly have in the hands of the troops mobile reserves of materiel which will ensure the conduct of combat actions under conditions when the delivery of materiel from supply bases is disrupted; plan the measures for troop rear services support in advance on the basis of calculations and the conditions of the possible situation; and make provisions for measures to ensure the rapid full mobilization of rear services units and facilities. ↓

In the operations of the initial period of war, the operational rear services are organized on the basis of the rear services units and facilities -- those deployed in peacetime and ones being newly activated -- of the rocket forces, military districts, groups of forces, armies, formations and large units of the air forces, districts and armies of the Air Defense of the Country, fleets, and flotillas.

49. Materiel support is implemented according to the types of supply and as a rule according to the schematic: center-formation-large unit-unit. The basic types of materiel are: missiles, nuclear warheads, missile propellant, fuel, ammunition, means of protection against weapons of mass destruction, rations, combat equipment of all types, and personal equipment. Levels of reserves are prescribed by the higher command in accordance with the requirements for them for the operation and with the

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allotted limits. The available reserves to be established in formations by the beginning of an operation must provide for the requirements of the troops (forces) for the entire operation.

The deputy commander for the rear organizes materiel support jointly with the chiefs of branch arms, special troops, and services, in accordance with the specific conditions of the situation and the tasks to be fulfilled.

50. Technical support is organized for the purpose of maintaining armament, combat equipment, and a variety of auxiliary equipment in combat-effective status, and it includes: preparing armament, combat and auxiliary equipment, and repair and recovery means in order to accomplish the forthcoming tasks; servicing and maintaining (preserving) all types of armament, and missile equipment, armored equipment, motor vehicle and tractor equipment, naval equipment and other combat equipment; and evacuating and repairing damaged equipment and armament.

The principal task of technical support in operations is to restore damaged equipment and armament in a short period of time with the goal of putting the maximum number of them back into action during an operation. This is achieved by rapidly moving forward repair means into the areas where armament and equipment have been put out of action, by repairing first of all the equipment requiring the least amount of work; by using unit methods of repair and creating reserves of ready assemblies, components and parts, and by coordinated utilization of repair and recovery units (facilities).

Technical support is organized by the chiefs of branch arms, special troops, and services in accordance with the instructions of the commander of the operational formation.

51. Medical support is organized for the purpose of: maintaining the combat effectiveness and improving the health of troop personnel, providing timely medical assistance on the spot to the wounded and sick, evacuating them, giving them medical treatment, and returning them to the ranks as quickly as possible, and preventing the development and spread of diseases.

The basis of medical support of the troops is the organization and efficient conduct of medical evacuation measures by moving medical facilities forward to the centers of massive medical casualties for the purpose of providing timely medical assistance to the wounded and sick in these areas.

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To prevent the development and spread of disease when the enemy employs weapons of mass destruction, sanitary-hygienic and prophylactic measures are carried out, including the following: maintaining troop deployment areas in proper sanitary condition, applying special compounds, implementing preventive inoculations and isolation-restriction measures, and carrying out strictly the regulations on personal hygiene and on procedures for using rations and drinking water.

52. The delivery of materiel and fuel is carried out by rail, motor, water, air, and pipeline transport, using them in an integrated manner. In all cases, responsibility for the timely delivery of materiel to subordinate operational formations (large units) rests with the deputy commander for the rear of the front, the air defense district, and the fleet (army). He plans the delivery of materiel and determines the procedures for using the transport means of all rear services levels.

Rail lines, motor roads, water routes, air routes, and also pipelines are prepared and used to support all branches of the Armed Forces, the rocket troops first of all.

On rail lines (water routes), regulating and unloading stations (ports) are prepared. At the junction points of rail lines of differing gauge, and also at the junction points of rail lines with water routes, transshipment bases are established. For the purposes of ensuring continuous military shipments by rail lines (water routes), when there are prolonged interruptions of traffic on them due to the destruction of individual transport facilities, temporary transshipment areas are set up. Bypassing the destroyed facilities, the cargoes are delivered by motor transport and air transport, and fuel, in addition, is delivered by pipelines.

53. Road support includes: reconnoitering motor roads, repairing, restoring, and constructing roads and bridges, maintaining them in a trafficable condition, providing them with technical coverage, and performing road traffic control service. Motor roads are prepared with regard for the special features of shipping missile equipment. When missiles, special warheads, and missile propellant are being shipped, the road traffic control service is reinforced.

54. For the purposes of ensuring the survivability of the operational rear services, on the lines of transportation and in the deployment areas of rear services large units, units, and facilities, there are carried out: measures to protect them against weapons of mass destruction, antiaircraft

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and ground defense and security, technical coverage of roads, camouflage, and firefighting measures. Protection against means of mass destruction and the defense and security of the rear services are organized within the overall system of operational support and are implemented by the forces and means of the rear services and by special security units, and, only in necessary instances, by engineer, chemical, and other units and subunits additionally allocated by the formation commanders.

55. To control the rear services, a rear control post is organized headed by the deputy commander for the rear. The rear staff, and all organs in charge of the support of the troops (forces) and not within the complement of the command posts, are located in the rear control post.

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## CHAPTER 2

### POLITICAL WORK IN WARTIME

#### General principles of political work in the Armed Forces

56. The principal source of the military might of the Soviet Armed Forces consists in the fact that their organizer, leader, and tutor is the Communist Party -- the guiding and directing force of Soviet society.

The very foundation of the military structure is Communist Party control of the Armed Forces and the strengthening of the role and influence of Party organizations in the Army and Navy.

The foundation of party political work in the Soviet Armed Forces is: putting into practice the policy of the Communist Party and the decisions of the Central Committee of the CPSU, rallying the personnel around the Communist Party and Soviet government, indoctrinating soldiers in the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, in the spirit of love for their homeland and readiness to protect it without sparing either efforts or life itself for this, and strengthening military discipline and one-man command.

57. In present-day war, together with the increased role of equipment, there is an immeasurable growth in the importance of the morale of the troops. The course and outcome of a war will depend to a decisive degree on people who possess high morale, political, and fighting qualities and know how to exploit the full power of new weapons and equipment. Fostering a high morale and fighting spirit in the troops is achieved by continuous and purposeful political work among the personnel of the army, aviation, and navy.

Carrying out political work with the personnel and their communist indoctrination is a major duty of all communists, commanders (chiefs), and political workers.

58. Political work in the Armed Forces is carried out on the basis of the Programs and Regulations of the CPSU, the decisions of the congresses of the Communist Party, the Central Committee of the CPSU, and the Soviet government, the orders and directives of the Supreme High Command, and the directives and instructions of the Chief Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

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Furthermore, commanders, political organs, and Party and Komsomol organizations are guided in their practical work by the statutes on the military councils and political organs and by the appropriate instructions to the CPSU and Komsomol organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy which have been approved by the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The specific content of political work during the preparation and conduct of an operation is determined also by the nature of the combat situation and the combat tasks stemming from the orders of the formation commander (large unit commander).

59. The principal tasks of political work in a combat situation are:

-- to educate personnel in the spirit of socialist patriotism, utter devotion to their people, the socialist homeland, the Communist Party, to the Soviet government, to the cause of Communism, to the entire commonwealth of socialist countries, in the spirit of friendship of the peoples of the USSR and of proletarian internationalism, of the conscientious fulfilment by each serviceman of his military duty, of the moral principles of the moral code of a builder of communism, and of the high personal responsibility for the defense of his fatherland;

-- to strengthen belief in the righteousness of our cause and of final victory over the enemy; to explain to soldiers the causes, nature, and political goals of the war and the tasks confronting the Armed Forces, the international and internal situation of the USSR, and the superiority of the Soviet social and governmental system over the capitalist system;

-- to inform all personnel with timeliness and thoroughness of the decisions of the Communist Party and Soviet government, and the orders of the Supreme High Command, formation commanders, and commanders, to mobilize soldiers for the successful accomplishment of concrete combat tasks under all conditions, to maintain units and large units in constant combat readiness, to rapidly master new military equipment coming into troop service, and to study the political and morale qualities of incoming replacements;

-- to inculcate in personnel a burning hatred toward the enemy, a high degree of vigilance, a knowledge of how to preserve military and state secrets, of how to guard their large unit (unit) against penetration by spies and saboteurs, of how to unmask enemy propaganda and provocation, and of how to prevent feelings of panic and unsteadiness when fulfilling combat tasks;

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-- to strengthen one-man command as a major principle in the organization of the Soviet Armed Forces, to support the authority of commanders and superiors, to indoctrinate personnel in fidelity to the military oath, in high self-discipline and conscientious discipline, fortitude, courage, and massive heroism; to inculcate unquestioning fulfillment of the orders and instructions of commanders and superiors, readiness to protect them in battle, and also mutual respect between superiors and subordinates; to develop in officers such qualities as constant contact with the personnel, skill in combining a highly exacting attitude with concern for troop rest and the satisfaction of their everyday and cultural needs;

-- to show tireless concern for the firm mastery by officers, generals, and admirals of Marxist-Leninist theory, modern military science, and military-technical knowledge;

-- to develop in command and political personnel high qualities of resoluteness, initiative, independence, and creativeness, the ability to assess a situation rapidly and correctly, adopt bold decisions without vacillating, and put them into practice with persistence;

-- to increase the responsibility of generals, admirals, and officers for the organization of combat actions and for troop control in a complex and fast-changing situation, for the successful accomplishment of the assigned combat tasks; to publicize the best up-to-date experience of commanders in the training and indoctrination of the troops and in troop leadership in battle;

-- to foster in troops the revolutionary traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, the combat traditions of the Armed Forces, their own branch arm and large unit, and to inculcate in them a spirit of loyalty to the banner of their large unit (unit) and a striving to protect it as the apple of one's eye;

-- to publicize the combat successes and heroic deeds of our troops at the front and the labor achievements of the Soviet people in the rear area, to have concern for the timely commendation and recommendation for decoration of servicemen of units and large units who have distinguished themselves in battle;

-- to sustain in personnel a high offensive spirit, bravery, initiative, and steadfastness, the capacity to bravely endure all dangers, burdens, and privations of a combat situation; to sustain a constant

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readiness to act with confidence and total exertion of morale and physical efforts under conditions when the enemy uses nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction, and also to exploit skilfully and rapidly the results of the use of these means by our own forces;

-- to show constant care for the maintenance of continuous cooperation among all staffs and troops participating in the combat actions, for the strengthening of troop solidarity, mutual support, and mutual assistance in battle; to inculcate in servicemen confidence in the power and might of their own weapons, a feeling of responsibility for their maintenance and skilful employment in battle; and to develop in soldiers a striving to constantly improve their combat skills;

-- to carry out specific party political measures aimed at quickly eliminating the aftereffects of the enemy's use of weapons of mass destruction and restoring the combat effectiveness of units and subunits; and to sustain the high morale and fighting spirit and military discipline of the personnel who have found themselves in a zone of contamination;

-- to have daily concern for the uninterrupted providing of troops with all living and combat necessities, especially ammunition, fuel, and rations, for timely medical assistance and the evacuation of the wounded and sick from the battlefield, and to organize burials for the Soviet soldiers who fall in battle for their homeland;

-- to strengthen the combat comradeship of Soviet soldiers with servicemen of the armies of the countries of the socialist camp, to publicize their combat successes; to foster in personnel a spirit of respect for the national characteristics, traditions, and customs of the local population, and a solicitous attitude toward national property and the property of working people;

-- to organize and conduct ideological warfare against the enemy (special propaganda).

60. Political work with the troops must be carried out purposefully and continuously, based on concrete developments in the situation. This is achieved by:

-- assigning tasks with timeliness to commanders and political workers, by efficiently instructing them on the problems of the substance, form, and methods of political work with personnel, and also on the problems of organizing and carrying out special propaganda before combat

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actions are initiated and while they are being conducted;

-- commanders and political workers having a thorough knowledge of the situation, as well as of the decisions made by the formation commanders and the instructions issued;

-- maintaining continuous communication and a mutual exchange of information between staffs and political organs and by having them work out and implement joint measures aimed at the successful preparation and conduct of operations and battles;

-- showing constant concern for the strengthening of Party and Komsomol organizations and for their high level of activism, by properly placing political workers, communists, and Komsomol members, and ensuring they set a personal example in battle;

-- having strong and constant communication between superiors at all levels and the broad masses of soldiers, by the educational and organization work of these superiors, by the daily personal contact and influence of commanders and political workers with subordinates, and by timely political information from the bottom upwards and from the top downwards.

61. Military councils bear responsibility for the political work carried out in the troops, the morale, political consciousness, and military discipline of the personnel, and for the combat readiness of the troops. The political directorates (political departments) of formations (large units) exercise direct control over party organizations and party political work in the troops and, in the field of party political work, they are the guiding party organs of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union within the Armed Forces of the USSR.

62. Ideological warfare against the enemy is organized and carried out in accordance with the requirements of the "Guide to Political Work Among Enemy Troops and Population Under Combat Conditions". The principal task of this warfare is to undermine the morale of the enemy troops and population, to break their will to resist, and to persuade them to drop out of the war. To do this, it is necessary to:

-- explain the just and liberating nature of the war on the part of the socialist countries and its aggressive nature on the part of the imperialist states, unmask the enemy's ruling circles and military command, show the inevitability of the defeat of the imperialist coalition and the

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complete victory of the countries of the socialist camp in the war;

-- explain the essence of the just policy of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist commonwealth, unmask the lies and slander of imperialist propaganda;

-- conduct propaganda aimed at intensifying the contradictions within the armies of the imperialist states and explain to the armed forces personnel and population of the enemy the way they can get out of the imperialist war.

Measures in the field of ideological warfare against the enemy must be coordinated with the combat tasks, conducted in cooperation with the staffs, and also coordinated with the commands and political organs of the formations (large units) of the socialist countries conducting combined combat actions.

63. The chief of the political directorate (political department) develops the political work plan for the forthcoming combat actions and coordinates it with the appropriate formation commanders (commanders).

The great pressure on the physical powers and morale of soldiers under the complex conditions of modern warfare requires that political work be conducted continuously and with increasing intensity as the developing situation becomes more difficult and tense.

The specific forms and methods of political work in all the types of actions of the Rocket Forces, Ground Forces, Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country, Air Forces, and Navy are determined by the plans of the corresponding political organs taking into consideration the nature of the operation and the situation.

64. Explaining to personnel the military-political significance, concept, and times for the conduct of forthcoming combat actions may be done only upon special orders.

65. The main content and tasks of political work when preparing and conducting operations of the Navy are:

-- to mobilize the personnel of submarines, naval aviation, surface ships, and coastal missile and artillery troops to maintain constant combat readiness;

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-- to ensure personnel act in an orderly and confident manner when ships, first of all nuclear submarines, missile ships, and aviation are moved out rapidly and secretly from their permanent basing points to the areas of dispersal and combat actions to deliver surprise and powerful strikes against the enemy's missile submarines, aircraft carrier groupings, convoys, naval bases, and ports;

-- to mobilize submarine personnel for comprehensive preparation for prolonged autonomous sailing, including under-ice voyaging, and for skill in independently negotiating antisubmarine barriers, straits, and narrows;

-- to foster in officers, petty officers, and seamen warlike activeness and decisiveness when conducting combat actions to destroy the enemy's naval forces and disrupt his ocean and sea shipping;

-- to explain to personnel of the antisubmarine forces the importance of tasks of combating enemy submarines, with which they are charged, to foster in the personnel a feeling of great responsibility for the fulfilment of this task, and to foster the ability to rapidly and decisively destroy enemy submarines, especially missile submarines, before they approach the missile launching line;

-- to mobilize personnel of naval units and units for the successful accomplishment of air defense and antimine defense tasks, and of the tasks of protection against enemy means of mass destruction;

-- to foster combat collaboration and see to the exchange of information among the political organs of a fleet, front, army, long range aviation, and Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country when conducting joint actions;

-- to mobilize the personnel of technical bases and arsenals for the high-quality preparation and speedy delivery of missiles, torpedoes, and other types of weapons to ships and units;

-- to have concern for the rest and training of the reserve crews of submarines and for their readiness at all times to set about accomplishing their combat tasks;

-- to organize party political work on ships of the emergency rescue service, to ensure their constant readiness to provide assistance at sea (in the ocean) to submarines and surface ships which have been wrecked or have been heavily damaged in battle;

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-- to have concern for the political, materiel-technical, and cultural enlightenment support of the personnel of ships at dispersal basing points and at sea;

-- to organize party political work on ships mobilized from the merchant and fishing fleets and to ensure they are rapidly trained to fulfil their combat tasks.

\* \* \*

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government have charged seamen, petty officers, officers, and admirals with the especially honorable task of serving in the Navy of the Soviet Union.

In order to defend the maritime borders of the homeland reliably and inflict certain defeat on the navies of our potential enemies in the open sea and in the ocean, it is necessary to be a true expert in naval affairs. For this we must apply all our efforts and knowledge. To be an outstanding master seaman is a great enterprise and high honor. We must always remember that naval combat equipment is today very sophisticated and demands from personnel high accuracy and precision in operation.

The great responsibility of each seaman, of a submariner in particular, is the fundamental basis of the combat effectiveness and might of our Navy; one careless seaman can ruin an entire enterprise, but excellent and precise work by every seaman will crown an enterprise with victory. Our seamen, petty officers, officers, and admirals must always remember this.

A deep faith in the justice of our great cause and unquestioning loyalty in the struggle for the happiness of the Soviet people is the basis for the successful performance of responsible and honorable service in the fleets, the basis for the defense of the independence of our Great Soviet State and of peace in the entire world.

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### CHAPTER 3

#### PRINCIPLES OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

66. A naval operation consists of the combat actions of various formations and large units of the Navy which have been coordinated and interrelated as to objective, place, and time, and which are carried out in ocean and sea theaters according to a single concept and plan in order to accomplish operational or strategic missions.

The principal objectives of naval operations are: to rout groupings of enemy naval forces operating in a sea (ocean) theater, to destroy important shore installations and targets in enemy territory in cooperation with the Strategic Rocket Forces, to disrupt enemy military and commercial shipments by sea (ocean), and to provide for the sea transport of one's own troops, combat equipment, and commercial cargo.

When operating on coastal axes, a fleet, in conjunction with the troops of a front, can conduct amphibious landing operations, participate in the destruction of enemy amphibious landing forces, and also accomplish other tasks to assist the forces of a coastal front.

67. Depending on their nature, objectives, and situational conditions, naval operations can be carried out by a fleet or a naval flotilla, or in individual cases, by several fleets.

In operations a fleet can be reinforced by a portion of the forces of another fleet and be supported by large units of long range aviation and the aviation of a coastal front as well as by large units of the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country.

The operations of several fleets are conducted in ocean theaters of military operations and customarily are organized by the Supreme High Command.

68. Present-day naval operations are characterized by:

-- the conduct of combat actions against a highly mobile enemy whose principal forces are nuclear submarines with missile weapons and strike aircraft carriers;

-- the great scope of combat actions on oceanic expanses with the wide use by our fleets of submarines and naval missile-carrying and long range

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aviation;

-- the wide-scale use by both sides of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction;

-- the increased requirements for organizing cooperation and controlling the forces employing nuclear and conventional types of weapons;

-- the rapid maneuvering of forces, especially of large units of nuclear submarines, fleet aviation, and long range aviation; and

-- the involvement of considerable forces and means to support operations.

69. A major factor in achieving success in naval operations is to concentrate the main efforts of the fleet on the main axis, which is determined by the composition of the enemy's forces and the area of operations of his naval groupings. In an operation, concentrating the main efforts on the main axis is achieved by guiding submarines against the main groupings of the enemy's fleet at sea, by the rapid maneuvering of naval missile-carrying aviation and long range aviation, by the massed employment of missile and nuclear weapons against the enemy's main forces, and by exploiting the success achieved until the enemy is completely routed.

In an operation, submarines must be deployed in their designated areas within a short period of time and with maximum secrecy; they must deliver rapid strikes against the enemy and immediately move off to new areas. Aviation, as the most mobile of the branch arms of the forces, must rapidly shift its efforts from one axis to another, including maneuvering between fleets.

70. To ensure the success of fleet actions in naval operations, particularly in operations during the initial period of a war, we should exploit to the maximum the results of strikes delivered by the Strategic Rocket Forces against the enemy's nuclear attack forces and means, and distant naval bases, airfield complexes, and control centers. When planning operations, a fleet should make provisions to exploit the results of the strikes of the Strategic Rocket Forces and to ensure maintaining uninterrupted communications and reporting during combat actions.

71. The objectives of naval operations are achieved by the joint efforts of all naval branch arms accomplishing their tasks in cooperation. In this case the principal branch arms of the Navy are the submarines and

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aviation.

Submarines are intended to destroy the enemy's submarines, carrier large units, convoys, amphibious landing detachments, and individual combat ships and transports at sea and at bases, to destroy naval bases, ports, important shore installations, and other targets in enemy territory, and also to conduct reconnaissance, to ensure one's own forces are guided against enemy groupings, to provide for covert minelaying, the landing of reconnaissance-sabotage groups, and to accomplish other special tasks.

Using missiles and long range torpedoes with nuclear and conventional charges, submarines carry out the tasks assigned to them independently or in cooperation with other branch arms of the navy and with long range aviation; missile submarines must deliver strikes against targets in enemy territory independently and in cooperation with the Strategic Rocket Forces.

Submarines are capable of operating in the ocean with relative secrecy for an extended period of time a great distance away from their bases and of delivering surprise strikes against enemy naval forces and shore installations. Compared to the other branch arms of the Navy, submarines are less vulnerable to air strikes.

Fleet aviation is intended to destroy the enemy's carrier large units, submarines, convoys, groupings of antisubmarine forces, and amphibious landing detachments at sea, to conduct aerial reconnaissance, and to ensure one's own forces are guided against the enemy. In some cases fleet aviation can be called upon to strike naval bases and ports and to destroy the enemy ships and transport means at them, and also to carry out minelaying.

Fleet aviation can conduct combat actions outside the confines of enclosed sea theaters even in those cases when it does not seem feasible to deploy other forces in these areas.

This aviation carries out the tasks assigned to it independently and in cooperation with other branch arms of the Navy as well as with large units and units of long range and front aviation.

Surface ships are intended to destroy enemy submarines, to support the deployment and return to base of one's own submarines, to destroy enemy surface ships, amphibious landing detachments, and convoys in the coastal areas of open sea theaters and in inland seas, to support the sea transit

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and landing of one's own amphibious landing forces, to defend the sea lanes, to carry out minelaying in areas controlled by our forces, to conduct radar surveillance and antimine warfare, and to accomplish other tasks.

Surface ships accomplish their tasks as a rule in cooperation with fleet air large units and units, coastal missile and artillery troops, and sometimes with submarines. On coastal axes, large units of surface ships can cooperate with front troops and Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country.

Coastal missile and artillery troops of a fleet are intended to destroy enemy surface ships, convoys, and landing detachments in the coastal area of a sea, to support the deployment and return of submarines against the actions of enemy surface ships, and to cover basing areas, Fleet shore installations, coastal sea lanes, and troop groupings of a coastal front against strikes from the sea.

Coastal missile and artillery troops accomplish their tasks independently and in cooperation with large units of other naval branch arms and with the troops of a coastal front. Large units and units of coastal missile and artillery troops are in high readiness to use their weapons and are also capable of maneuvering their positions and trajectories.

Within the fleets there are units and subunits of reconnaissance, communications and observation service, hydrographic service, and fleet rear services, which are intended to provide comprehensive support to the fleet forces while naval operations are being conducted.

72. The procedure for bringing in large units and units of other branches of the Armed Forces to accomplish tasks in naval operations is determined by the Supreme High Command when it is assigning to a fleet the tasks of conducting an operation.

Front rocket troop and aviation large units and units can carry out in naval operations the tasks of destroying enemy air defense installations in the flight zone of naval missile-carrying aircraft and destroying ship groupings at bases and antisubmarine aircraft at airfields; destroy enemy naval bases and ports; cover ships, convoys, and amphibious landing detachments from the air; and also participate in the destruction of enemy landing forces on the approaches to the shore.

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Long range aviation large units and units participating in naval operations accomplish jointly with fleet forces the tasks of destroying the enemy's missile submarines, carrier groupings, and convoys at sea (in the ocean), of destroying naval bases and ports, and of conducting reconnaissance in distant areas, and -- if special preparation is organized -- of laying mines.

Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country large units and units allocated to participate in naval operations cover naval bases, ports, and ship and naval aviation dispersal areas, and also the ships and convoys at sea within range of air defense forces and means independently and in cooperation with the air defense means of the fleet's ships and the coastal front.

73. To accomplish tasks in naval operations, a grouping of forces is established for operations on the main axis as well as a grouping to support these forces and a reserve. Both the naval forces and the attached large units and units of other branches of the Armed Forces are included in these groupings.

74. Nuclear weapons are employed in naval operations to inflict a decisive defeat on the main groupings of the enemy's fleet, to destroy his major shore installations, and to achieve the objective of the operation in a short period of time.

Skilful employment of nuclear weapons makes it possible to rapidly destroy or put out of action the enemy's missile submarines, aircraft carriers, and other ships, to demolish their basing points, to destroy their support forces and means and drastically change the balance of forces in our favor, and establishes conditions favoring our seizure of the initiative in combat actions at sea and completion of the defeat of the enemy.

The results of nuclear strikes must be exploited decisively and immediately in order to achieve the objective of the operation as quickly as possible.

Nuclear strikes against naval bases using surface bursts will bring about, together with the large-scale destruction of installations on the bases, the long-term contamination of the terrain and prevent the enemy from restoring and using the basing points.

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75. Nuclear weapons must be used first of all on the main axis, by surprise, massively, and in combination with other means of destruction.

Surprise in the employment of nuclear weapons is achieved: by deploying submarines in the areas of combat actions with timeliness and secrecy and by having naval missile-carrying aviation in constant combat readiness; by preempting the enemy in the delivery of nuclear strikes, especially against the ships carrying nuclear weapons; by selecting the most favorable time and position of the enemy's fleet for delivering the strikes; and by having the forces which are employing nuclear weapons use new methods of action.

The massing of nuclear weapons consists in concentrating nuclear strikes against enemy naval groupings in a limited period of time. This will allow us to attain major results when delivering strikes against the enemy's main forces and to alter the situation decisively and swiftly.

76. The fleet commander organizes the employment of nuclear weapons in a naval operation. He determines the tasks which must be accomplished in the operation with the use of nuclear weapons, establishes the nuclear warhead expenditures of the submarines and fleet aviation, and assigns to the forces the tasks for the employment of nuclear weapons and monitors their expenditure.

In accordance with the tasks assigned by the fleet commander, the commander of fleet aviation organizes the use of the nuclear warheads placed at his disposal.

Nuclear weapons must be employed against accurately reconnoitered enemy naval groupings. The type of nuclear warhead bursts is assigned taking into consideration the nature of the targets to be struck and the presence and nature of actions of one's own submarines and surface ships in the given area.

77. One of the principal tasks in present-day naval operations is to combat enemy means of nuclear attack.

Combat against enemy means of nuclear attack is conducted continuously throughout an entire operation.

Its principal task is to destroy missile submarines, strike and antisubmarine aircraft carriers, and also special weapons transports at sea and in bases, land-based antisubmarine aircraft in the air and on the

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airfields, and nuclear and missile weapons storage depots and assembly bases. At the same time it will be necessary to destroy and neutralize the enemy's radiotechnical systems supporting the actions of his aircraft carriers, missile submarines, and carrier and antisubmarine aircraft.

Special reconnaissance must be conducted continuously for the purpose of ensuring combat is successfully conducted against nuclear attack means. Nuclear weapons and their means of employment and delivery must be destroyed immediately after they are detected. Missile and torpedo submarines, naval missile-carrying aviation, and long range aviation are used to accomplish this task.

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## CHAPTER 4

### PREPARING NAVAL OPERATIONS

78. The preparation of naval operations comprises the system of measures carried out by the command, staffs, and party political organs for the planning, organization, and comprehensive support of operations.

The following are included in these measures: making a decision and developing the operation plan; transmitting the tasks to the large units participating in the operation and monitoring their preparations; organizing the cooperation and support of the forces; organizing control and communications; preparing the command, staffs, large units, and units to accomplish the assigned tasks; and when necessary, completing the preparation of the operation area.

All measures for preparing naval operations must be carried out in the shortest possible period of time.

79. Upon receiving the task of the operation, the commander ascertains what it is, assesses the situation, and makes a decision.

The fleet commander's decision defines the following:

- the objective and concept of the operation (the main axis of actions of the forces in the operation and supporting actions, the allocation of forces and means according to the tasks in the operation, the operational disposition and composition of the groupings of forces, and the sequence of their actions);

- the procedure for employing nuclear weapons (targets to be struck, number, type, and yield of the nuclear strikes, types of bursts, and forces allocated for the employment of nuclear weapons, time of delivery of strikes, and measures to support the employment of nuclear warheads);

- the tasks of formations and large units and the cooperation procedure;

- the organization of the deployment of the forces (time required, routes, and methods of deploying, measures supporting the deploying forces, composition of the supporting forces, and the sequence and methods of their actions); and

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-- the organization of control.

80. Based on the decision taken by the commander, the fleet staff develops the operational directive, in which the following are set forth:

- conclusions based on an assessment of the situation and of the enemy forces;
- objective and concept of the operation;
- tasks of adjacent forces and demarcation lines between them;
- tasks for the formations and large units of the various branch arms of the fleet and demarcation lines between them;
- tasks for the supporting (attached) formations (large units) of other branches of the Armed Forces;
- composition and tasks of the reserves;
- times in which the forces are to achieve readiness;
- special instructions;
- control -- locations of command posts, and the deputies.

81. The fleet staff develops the operation plan in conformity with the commander's decision.

The operation plan must be clear and concise to the utmost degree. It consists of the operational portion, the plans for the combat employment of aviation and of coastal missile and artillery troops, the plans for the support of the operation, including the party political work plan, and calculations and memoranda. The plan for the deployment of the forces can be worked out separately.

The operational portion of the plan specifies the following: the enemy naval groupings and the possible nature of their actions; the objective of the operation and tasks of the fleet; the main axis of actions of the forces in the operation and the supporting actions; the allocation of nuclear weapons according to the tasks; the main and alternate targets to be struck by nuclear weapons; the number, type, and yield of the nuclear warheads allocated to hit each target; the delivery times for the nuclear

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strikes and types of nuclear bursts; the combat strength and operational disposition of the forces; the tasks of the formations (large units) and the time in which to accomplish them, and also the tasks of the supporting and adjacent forces; the allocation of flight resources according to tasks and days; the availability and allocation of materiel resources; and the procedure for controlling the forces.

Based on the decision and in accordance with the operation plan, the chiefs of special services of the fleet plan the combat employment of the forces and means subordinate to them.

82. When planning the deployment of submarines, the real possibility of enemy opposition is taken into consideration and, based on this, the zones for the routes of movement are selected, and also a determination is made of how support for the deployment of the submarines is to be organized.

The system of deployment routes for submarines must satisfy the following basic requirements:

-- provide secret passage in the shortest transit time with the least opposition on the part of the enemy;

-- permit naval forces to have freedom of maneuver and of combat actions while neutralizing enemy antisubmarine forces on the movement routes of our submarines;

-- prevent accidental encounters between our submarines and also encounters of submarines with the fleet forces supporting them;

-- be simple and permit the use of the most favorable variants of deployment by submarines under all conditions of the situation.

For the purpose of organizing more precisely the deployment and implementation of support measures, it will be expedient to break down the movement routes of the submarines into separate sectors, taking into consideration the various levels of probable opposition by the enemy and distinctly marking his antisubmarine defense areas (zones) which have been discovered.

The width of a movement route must permit submarines to freely evade the enemy's antisubmarine forces without exiting into an adjacent route.

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The zones of adjacent routes must be situated away from each other at distances which are no less than twice the permissible error when determining the location of submarines and the range of mutual detection between submarines. In the overall system of submarine deployment routes, provisions should be made for special routes for the emergency return to base of submarines.

Submarines must observe strict radio silence when deploying. When it is necessary to report, brief signals are transmitted using ultra high-speed equipment. When submarines are deploying, waiting and meeting areas can be designated as well as the zones where they will be covered by supporting naval forces.

83. When planning the deployment of fleet aviation it is necessary to make provisions for: conduct of aerial reconnaissance; measures supporting the dispersed basing of aviation units and their conduct of combat actions from the dispersal airfields; defense and protection of the airfield basing system against means of mass destruction; measures ensuring the enemy's air defense system is overcome in the aircraft flight zones and in the strike delivery areas; camouflage; and navigation and rear-services support.

The concentration of aviation groupings in the designated areas is carried out adhering to maximum secrecy. The flights of air large units and units to the airfields specified by the operation plan can be carried out, depending on the situation, in succession according to the level of readiness, or in case of need, at the same time.

The rebasing of aircraft is preceded by: the deployment of aviation-technical units at the new airfields, the establishment of the necessary reserves of materiel, and also the organization of control posts and communications.

84. In the process of making a decision, the fleet commander issues instructions on the preparation of the forces, their deployment or redeployment; he briefs the commanders of formations and large units on the situation and at the same time assigns preliminary tasks to the formations and large units.

85. Formation and large unit commanders make their decisions on the employment of subordinate forces in parallel with the development of the fleet commander's decision, on the basis of the preliminary tasks and instructions that have been assigned.

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The deployment of forces, especially of submarines, must not be held up because a formation commander's decision is not yet ready. Tasks as well as instructions on the organization of cooperation, control, and communications, can be transmitted by radio while they are deploying or redeploying.

86. To support the combat actions of fleet forces in naval operations the following are organized: reconnaissance, operational camouflage, air defense, antisubmarine defense, antimine defense, protection against means of mass destruction, warfare against enemy radioelectronic means, and also the conduct of measures for navigational-hydrographic, hydrometeorological, and rear services support.

87. Reconnaissance is organized and planned on the basis of the formation commander's decision for the operation and his instructions on reconnaissance which define the main tasks, time periods in which they are to be accomplished, and the composition of the forces allocated for this purpose.

The principal targets of reconnaissance are missile submarines, carrier strike large units, antisubmarine forces, convoys, forces and means supporting the combat actions of the enemy's main fleet groupings, naval bases, ports, and other shore installations.

Reconnaissance must ensure that the data about the enemy needed to prepare and conduct an operation is obtained. Reconnaissance has to uncover first of all the composition and location of the principal strike groupings and antisubmarine groupings of the enemy fleet, the nature of their actions and their intentions, and it also has to provide data for the guidance of our forces against the enemy's fleet groupings and shore installations.

The important tasks of reconnaissance are detection of the system of defense and protection of the enemy groupings of fleet forces, the coast, and sea lanes, the system of ship basing, the preparation of the naval theater, and the navigational-hydrographic and hydrometeorological situation in the operations area.

To accomplish reconnaissance tasks, forces and means of all types of naval reconnaissance are utilized: aerial, ship, radio, radiotechnical, and agent reconnaissance. A portion of the reconnaissance tasks are carried out in support of the fleet by other branches of the Armed Forces.

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Reconnaissance is organized to the entire depth of naval theaters of military operations with the main efforts being concentrated in the area where an operation is to be conducted.

88. Operational camouflage is organized for the purpose of concealing preparations for an operation, the deployment of forces, and the nature of their actions. It must be conducive in maximum degree to the attainment of operational surprise and to the lowering of losses in fleet forces.

The purposes of operational camouflage are achieved by: having radiotechnical means maintain their routine operating mode with all forces participating in the operation adhering to strict radio silence before combat actions are initiated; having these forces subsequently use only ultra high-speed radio communications for communication with the shore; waging combat against all types of enemy reconnaissance; conducting demonstration actions on false axes; implementing measures supporting the deployment of submarines under operating procedures for combat actions which are routine for fleet forces; conducting reconnaissance on a wide front, covertly, and without altering the operating mode established in the preceding time period; carrying out deception of the enemy on an extensive scale by disseminating false information on the intentions of our command and on the nature of the forthcoming combat actions; implementing measures to camouflage fleet installations; and organizing secure control over the forces while preparing for and conducting the operation.

89. When organizing the air defense (antimissile defense) of ships and shore installations of the fleet in an operation, provisions are made: to warn the ships, large units, units, and installations of the fleet about the air enemy; to repel enemy air strikes against ships at sea and in bases, aircraft on airfields, and shore installations of the fleet; to prevent the enemy from conducting aerial reconnaissance and minelaying from the air in the areas of action and basing areas of fleet forces.

The basis for the organization of air defense (antimissile defense) must be established on the principle of concentrating the main efforts of air defense (antimissile defense) forces and means on the main axes of the enemy's use of aircraft, missiles, and space means and on providing cover to the fleet forces carrying out the main tasks of the operation. The fleet staff, jointly with the staffs of coastal formations (large units) of the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country and of a front, plans the measures for air defense (antimissile defense) based on the air defense (antimissile defense) system which is present in the given theater and taking into consideration the characteristic features of the

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forthcoming operation.

90. Antisubmarine defense in an operation is organized for the purpose of safeguarding against enemy submarine strikes the deployment of fleet forces and their conduct of combat actions. This is achieved by organizing the surveillance of and search for enemy submarines, pursuing and destroying them when they are detected, and also by interdicting or hindering their actions when they penetrate defended areas.

When organizing antisubmarine defense in an operation, provisions are made to: establish lines for the detection and destruction of enemy submarines on the approaches to the combat actions areas of our forces; strengthen the antisubmarine defense of the basing areas of the main groupings of forces participating in the operation; organize the antisubmarine defense of basing points newly established for the time of the operation; search for and destroy enemy submarines on the routes to their deployment and in the operating areas of the forces; organize the escorting of submarine large units and the close-in escorting of ship large units, convoys (transports), and amphibious landing detachments in sea transit.

The primary requirements imposed on antisubmarine defense are: to wage continuous combat against enemy submarines and to detect and destroy them with timeliness and reliability.

Antisubmarine defense in an operation is established on the principle of maneuvering employment of antisubmarine forces and means on the most threatened axes. It is coordinated with the theater's permanent system of combat against enemy submarines. This system includes: fixed and mobile detection and warning means, groupings of antisubmarine forces to search for and destroy submarines, fixed obstacle means to hinder the penetration of submarines into defended areas, and command posts and control means.

91. Antimine defense is organized for the purpose of ensuring the safety of ships (transports) against enemy mines on the exits from their bases, on the transit routes, and in the areas where combat actions are conducted.

When organizing antimine defense, provisions are made to: destroy the enemy submarines, aircraft, and surface ships carrying out minelaying; detect with timeliness the mines laid by the enemy and warn friendly ships and vessels with timeliness about them; immediately destroy the mines detected by sweeping minefields within the confines of the roadsteads,

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channels, and individual areas on the transit routes of ships (vessels) and to escort these behind the minesweepers; maintain the principal channels and recommended routes safe from mines and to have available a network of bypass channels; demagnetize and quiet the ships and vessels.

The basis of antimine defense in naval operations while the forces are in bases or at sea in their own coastal waters consists in the destruction of enemy minelayers, as well as in minesweeping operations and other methods of destroying mines; but in distant areas it consists in surveillance, warning, and bypassing of dangerous areas.

To carry out antimine defense measures, the following are called upon: minesweepers and mine detector boats from large units of the offshore defense force and from naval bases, special antimine surveillance posts and all other shore posts with their means of technical and visual observation, and also surface ships and vessels located at sea and at basing points.

For combat against mines it is very important to constantly know and keep track of the mine situation in the area of operations and to inform the staffs of large units and ships with timeliness of changes in this situation.

92. Protection of fleet forces and installations against weapons of mass destruction is organized for the purpose of minimizing losses in personnel, ships, combat equipment, and materiel from the effects of nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological weapons and of maintaining the combat readiness of fleet forces under conditions of massed use of these types of weapons.

Protecting fleet forces against weapons of mass destruction in an operation is organized taking into consideration the permanent protection system in the theater and is supplemented by measures which take into account the characteristics of each naval operation.

The following are the main measures of protection against weapons of mass destruction: dispersing fleet forces, installations, and reserves in basing points and during the fulfilment of operational and combat tasks; conducting radiation, chemical, and bacteriological reconnaissance; carrying out sanitary hygiene, prophylactic, and medical treatment-evacuation measures; providing fleet forces with means of protection against weapons of mass destruction; eliminating the aftereffects of their use by the enemy; and setting up shelters and protective structures.

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93. The dispersal of fleet forces is attained by deploying them at sea and locating them in dispersed basing points, with due regard for the rapid establishment of strike groupings capable of accomplishing impending combat tasks.

When dispersing, ships occupy their anchorage areas as rapidly as possible and proceed to take on all types of reserves up to full allowances from mobile supply detachments. Submarines (ships) which must take on missiles and torpedoes with nuclear charges are dispersed near the fueling points; they quickly take on the specified ammunition reserve under prescribed procedures and, by orders of the command, immediately put out to sea to the combat actions areas or dispersal areas.

When submarines located at dispersal basing points are threatened with nuclear attack, they will, as a rule, shift over to a submerged condition or proceed to sit on the bottom.

The dispersal of fleet aviation is carried out to the forward, primary, and alternate airfields which provide for the delivery of strikes against the enemy at maximum range in the shortest periods of time. The basing of aircraft at these airfields is organized in such a manner that only aircraft ready for immediate takeoff are located in immediate proximity to the runways.

To safeguard the dispersal of ships and aircraft, reconnaissance is carried out actively and camouflage and all types of defense are organized.

94. Warfare against enemy radioelectronic means in naval operations is organized for the purpose of disrupting and disorganizing: the operation of the radioelectronic systems and radioelectronic means of enemy aircraft and ships reconnoitering the basing and deployment of our forces; the control of the enemy's antisubmarine forces and weapons while our submarines are operating against his ships, transports, and shore installations; the control of the air defense forces and means of enemy ship large units and shore installations while our aircraft and missile submarines are operating against them; the control and guidance of missile weapons and also of the means providing for precision bombing against naval ships and major shore installations.

Disrupting and disorganizing the operation of the enemy's radioelectronic means is achieved by:

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- destroying the major links in the enemy radioelectronic systems;
- neutralizing enemy radioelectronic means by jamming;
- decreasing the visibility of ships, aircraft, and shore installations of the fleet during surveillance or guidance of weapons against them with the aid of radioelectronic means; and
- diverting enemy forces and weapons employing radioelectronic means of surveillance and guidance toward decoy installations (targets).

To destroy the main shore radioelectronic means supporting the actions of enemy carrier strike large units and missile submarines, we call upon fleet forces and the large units of other branches of the Armed Forces supporting them.

Neutralization by jamming the radioelectronic means of the enemy in an operation is done by the air and shore SPETSNAZ units of the fleet, by ships and aircraft, and also by the SPETSNAZ units of the cooperating formations and large units of other branches of the Armed Forces. In individual cases, the powerful radio transmitters and broadcasting stations of civilian ministries and agencies can be employed on behalf of the fleet, and so can the transmitters of other fleets and the communications centers of the Main Staff of the Navy.

95. Navigation-hydrographic support is organized for the purpose of bringing about navigationally favorable conditions for the precise and safe sailing and maneuvering of one's own forces as well as of making it difficult for enemy ships and vessels to sail.

The navigation-hydrographic support measures to be carried out during the preparation of naval operations may include: hydrographic reconnaissance of the operations area, navigational preparation (final preparation) of the areas of impending actions and basing points of the forces participating in the operation, provision of large units, ships, and units with maps, navigation and reference manuals, as well as with navigators' equipment.

Navigation-hydrographic support for missile submarines as well as for torpedo submarines operating in the ocean must be organized with special thoroughness. This is achieved by using special navigational systems: radio, space, and other systems.

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Hydrometeorological support is organized to determine the hydrometeorological situation and keep track of its effects on the actions of fleet forces during the preparation and conduct of operations, especially on the use of missile and nuclear weapons, and also on the performance of measures to protect the fleet forces and rear services installations from weapons of mass destruction.

Hydrometeorological support of naval operations includes: preparing the necessary reference materials and manuals; reconnoitering the weather, sea, and ice conditions, especially in remote areas and in the arctic basin; providing formations and large units with information on the actual hydrometeorological situation in the operations area and its individual sectors; drawing up hydrometeorological forecasts, forecasts of the radar visibility and of the propagation of radioactive contamination, and warning of hydrometeorological conditions which are dangerous to the fleet; organizing mutual hydrometeorological information exchange with the appropriate services of the fleet, rocket forces, and Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country; and supplying ships, vessels, and aircraft with hydrometeorological manuals and instruments.

96. When time is available, the fleet command, staffs, and forces are prepared to accomplish the concrete tasks assigned for the operation; this may include the conduct of command war games on maps and the training of the forces to accomplish the tasks in a situation approaching to the maximum the actual conditions of the forthcoming operation.

Final preparation of the areas of combat actions of the naval forces may also be carried out. In so doing, the following are carried out: fixed antisubmarine means are put in place, antisubmarine defense lines are strengthened, mobile means of navigational support are deployed, firing positions for the coastal missile and artillery units of the fleet are prepared, the existing ship basing points and the airfields are fully equipped, and also new basing points are deployed, field airfields are prepared, and other measures are accomplished.

97. A vital condition for the successful conduct of present-day naval operations is precise organization and support of the cooperation of the forces participating in the operation.

As a rule, when organizing cooperation, provisions are made to:

-- coordinate tasks and specify the sequence of actions of the groupings of forces when delivering strikes against enemy targets;

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- coordinate the methods and sequence for the use of nuclear weapons;
- define the separation lanes between the areas of action of the various branch arms of the fleet and the large units of other branches of the Armed Forces supporting them, or to define the procedures for employment of weapons by the various forces operating in the same area in order to prevent mutual interference;
- establish procedures for requests, target designation, and guidance of friendly forces against the enemy; and to
- organize communications, warning, and identification for the forces participating in the operation.

Cooperation is organized in support of the forces accomplishing the main task.

Organizing cooperation when using nuclear weapons consists in coordinating the targets, places, and times of action of the forces using conventional means of destruction with the nuclear strikes.

Cooperation when using nuclear weapons is achieved by: allocating tasks precisely among the forces using nuclear weapons and other means of destruction; coordinating carefully the procedure and times for delivering nuclear strikes with the actions of forces using conventional weapons; and ensuring the continuous and stable control of the forces using nuclear and conventional weapons.

When organizing cooperation between submarines and missile-carrying aircraft, the following are coordinated: the sequence for the delivery of strikes against an enemy grouping (or groupings), the providing of mutual guidance, and the procedures to neutralize enemy antisubmarine and air defense forces. When organizing cooperation among submarines, main attention is focused on coordinating the actions of submarines with different power plants (nuclear and diesel) and also of submarines using differing weapons (nuclear and conventional, missile and torpedo).

98. When organizing the cooperation of fleet forces with long range aviation large units, provisions are customarily made: to coordinate the targets of the nuclear strikes, the sequence in which they are to be hit, and the types of bursts when long range aviation large units, naval missile-carrying aircraft, and submarines are operating jointly; to mutually exchange reconnaissance data in remote areas and also to have

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fleet forces and means guide long range aviation against enemy targets; to define measures ensuring the enemy's air defense system is overcome; to have the commands and staffs of long range aviation and of fleet aviation jointly utilize command posts and communications centers.

Also coordinated are the questions of mutual use of airfields, of the means of air navigation support and rear services support of aviation, of the mutual exchange of information, and measures to rescue aircraft crews making forced landings at sea.

99. When organizing cooperation between fleet forces and the troops of a coastal front, coordination of the following is done: the areas, targets, and times for the use of weapons of mass destruction and the types of nuclear bursts; the strikes against groupings of enemy forces at basing points and against enemy air defense installations in support of the deployment and actions of submarines and aircraft; and the method of neutralizing the enemy's radiotechnical means and system for controlling forces.

Also defined when cooperation is organized are the procedure of covering the ground forces against enemy strikes from the sea and the support by front aviation of the fleet forces in coastal areas against strikes from the air. Coordinated in addition to this are: the procedure for retargeting planned strikes should the situation change; the exchange of information about the actions of forces and the radiation situation; the warning and identification procedure; the organization of joint reconnaissance and mutual exchange of reconnaissance data; and the conduct of measures of hydrometeorological and rear services support.

When there are a large number of joint actions, a fleet and front cooperation plan can be worked out.

100. When organizing cooperation among formations (large units) of the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country, of a coastal front, and of fleet ships, the following are defined: the zones of responsibility for coverage of ships at sea by the forces and means of the formations (large units) of the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country and those of the front; the method of employing shipboard air defense means to repel air strikes against basing areas of the fleet forces and shore installations; the organization of the conduct of reconnaissance of the air enemy and of the mutual exchange of reconnaissance data; and the warning and identification procedure.

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Simultaneously with this, the following are coordinated: the combat actions of fighter aviation and shipboard antiaircraft means, the method of using jamming means of the fleet, of the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country, and of the coastal front; and the organization of the transfer of control over fighter aviation from shore command posts to shipboard control and guidance posts for fighter aviation (KPUNIA) and back again.

101. The Commander-in-Chief of the Navy organizes cooperation between two fleets. In doing so, provisions are made: to distribute between the fleets the tasks and the operating areas of the forces; to coordinate the nuclear strikes delivered by each fleet's forces and also the joint measures supporting the operations; to define procedures for resubordinating the forces of one fleet to the other one during the operation; and to establish a unified system of communications, warning, identification, and mutual information exchange.

As a rule, when two fleets are destroying a single enemy target, the commander of the fleet accomplishing the principal task in the operation will organize the cooperation of these forces.

102. During the preparation of naval operations, measures are carried out to organize control of the forces. In a naval operation the fleet commander exercises control over the forces personally and through the staff based on the decision he has adopted. The fleet staff ensures control of the forces in an operation and directs the activities of the staffs of formations, large units, and units subordinate to the fleet commander.

In operations conducted by several fleets, and also by missile submarines operating in remote ocean areas, control of the forces is exercised directly by the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy or by the commander of one of the fleets upon orders of the Supreme High Command.

103. In naval operations the control system must ensure: continuous control of the forces operating in the ocean under conditions of the extensive enemy use of nuclear weapons and of the jamming of radioelectronic means; the use of centralized and decentralized methods of control and also of a combination of these methods at separate levels and axes depending on the situation.

104. The organization of the control of the forces must rest upon a permanently operating system of command posts. For this, primary and alternate shore command posts of the fleet are established, and so are

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primary and alternate command posts for the fleet formations. The fleet command post can also be located in a special command ship equipped with all necessary technical means.

The fleet commander customarily exercises control over the forces in an operation, including every submarine, from the primary shore or shipboard command post. The first deputy commander of the fleet is located with the second echelon of the staff in the alternate command post ready to assume control should the primary command post be put out of action.

In case of necessity, control over the fleet is implemented from an auxiliary control post which, under field conditions, is deployed a considerable distance away from the basing points of the fleet forces. To organize it, staff vehicles, including cross-country vehicles, mobile communications centers on motor vehicles and watercraft, communications ships and boats, and aircraft and helicopters are used. An auxiliary control post fully equipped with the necessary control means can also be deployed at the command post of a formation (large unit).

Furthermore, in an operation, a rear control post is deployed to control the rear of the fleet.

105. Control over aviation is exercised by the fleet aviation commander from his command post, and in some cases from an auxiliary control post. Direct control over aviation large units and units is exercised from the command posts of the aviation large unit and unit commanders or from aircraft in the air.

106. The organization of communications in an operation must ensure: reliable and secure control of fleet forces throughout the entire depth of their operations; continuity when control is transferred from one command post to another; timely reception and transmission of information; and protection of communications means against enemy jamming.

107. To control submarines, a unified, permanently operating system of communications with the submarines is used. This system must ensure: that it is possible to control the submarines centrally from the command posts of the fleets and the Navy; that communications are continuous when control over the submarines is transferred from one command post to another; that communications means of the fleet and of the Navy Main Staff are interchangeable and that means are held in reserve; and that the actions of submarines are concealed by using ultra high-speed automatic communications.

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Submarine long-range communications are organized by shore-to-submarine and submarine-to-shore links. To communicate on these links, information transmitting radio nets operating on myriametric and short waves are set up on the submarines as well as radio nets to receive information from the submarines on ultra high-speed and morse channels.

Communications with submarines and centralized control of the system of special receiving and transmitting radio centers are effected through the main post for communications with submarines at the fleet command post. When submarines are being controlled directly from the command post of the Navy or simultaneously from the command posts of several fleets, control of the special receiving and transmitting centers is exercised by the central post for communications with submarines at the command post of the Navy.

Organizing communications with submarines must include measures to camouflage radio communications, the basis of this camouflage being the use of ultra high-speed automatic communications devices on the submarines and the use of shore radio transmitters operating in the automatic mode.

Furthermore, an increase in the security of submarine communications is achieved by: transmitting without the use of submarine radio call signs, frequently shifting transmitting frequencies, limiting the volume of information, eliminating the use of revealing signs of traffic; using a sliding time schedule for communications sessions; and also by using the radio transmitters of other fleets and of the Navy Main Staff to transmit radio messages to the submarines.

108. Communications with naval aviation are organized between command posts and special control posts, and airborne aircraft and between airborne aircraft.

Communications with surface ships are organized through the fleet's communications center both by links and on the radio nets of large units.

109. For the purpose of having more complete knowledge of the actual situation in the naval theater, an overall fleet system to clarify the situation is established. This system consists of a complex of forces and means which ensure that information is acquired, transmitted to command posts, processed, and displayed on screens and plotting boards.

To process and display this information, combat information centers (BIP) are established in the command posts, where all information comes in, both that acquired by the situation-clarifying system and that coming in

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from the staffs of large units, higher staffs, and the staffs of cooperating forces.

The acquisition of information in the overall fleet situation-clarifying system is carried out by reconnaissance forces, ships, and aircraft at sea, patrol forces, means of the shore radiotechnical surveillance system, and also by fixed antisubmarine surveillance means.

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## CHAPTER 5

### CONDUCTING NAVAL OPERATIONS

110. Conducting naval operations consists in having fleet forces and supporting (attached) formations (large units) of other branches of the Armed Forces accomplish the tasks assigned for an operation simultaneously or in succession. The conduct of operations is preceded by an operational deployment of the forces.

111. Operational deployment consists in concentrating groupings of forces in the areas of operations in conformity with the formation commander's decision for the operation. It includes the passage of submarines and ships, the rebasing of aircraft, and their occupation of departure points, areas, and airfields before an operation.

The operational deployment of forces is carried out in cruising (combat) formations which will best satisfy the requirements of efficient utilization of weapons and mutual support, defense, and security.

112. With the aim of ensuring submarines are capable of being used immediately at the beginning of a war to conduct operations at considerable distances away from their permanent basing points, it is necessary to deploy them in the ocean ahead of time. Fleet antisubmarine forces, which will carry out the task of disrupting nuclear strikes from the sea by enemy missile submarines, should also be deployed ahead of time.

113. Submarines are deployed during the period of threat to waiting areas or directly to the zone of forthcoming combat actions with secrecy being maintained to the maximum.

If the enemy attacks by surprise, the deployment of submarines is carried out implementing measures which safeguard their passage against the effects of enemy forces and means.

114. When deploying in the ocean, the cruising formation of diesel submarines with torpedoes and cruise missiles usually consists of several echelons dispersed in front and in depth. In a cruising formation, depending on the conditions of the situation, provisions are made for: groups or screens of reconnaissance submarines which advance in the direction where the enemy is likely to appear; several echelons of strike submarines intended to accomplish the main tasks of the operation; close-in escort (escorting) of submarines; and cover, which is to be moved out to

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the axes where groupings of enemy antisubmarine forces are likely to appear. When necessary, groups of submarines are also detailed to ensure breaking through fixed obstacle barriers.

As a rule, nuclear submarines, and also diesel submarines with ballistic missiles, deploy individually outside the cruising formations of submarines.

115. The deployment of submarines is carried out along previously planned routes. Depending on the situation, submarines can make the passage in a submerged condition employing "submerged diesel operation" (RDP) equipment or -- on separate sectors of the route -- in surfaced condition, avoiding encounters with enemy ships and aircraft by submerging. Negotiation of enemy antisubmarine defense areas (zones) is done, as a rule, submerged. In individual cases, when ships of the antisubmarine forces have been reliably neutralized, when there is adequate coverage against air strikes, and when the weather is favorable, submarines can negotiate in a surfaced condition the enemy's close-in antisubmarine defense zone, or that portion of it which is most dangerous with respect to mines, along previously reconnoitered channels or else in the wake of minesweeps of surface ships.

116. Negotiation of enemy antisubmarine defense areas (zones) by submarines is done on either a wide or a narrow front.

Submarines negotiate an antisubmarine defense area (zone) on a wide front when fixed obstacle-barriers are absent or limited in density, and also in those cases when safe lanes have not been discovered in the barriers. This method of negotiation compels the enemy to disperse his antisubmarine forces and allows us to conceal the main axis of penetration of the submarines and to accomplish negotiation in the shortest time.

As a rule, the negotiation of an enemy antisubmarine defense area (zone) on a narrow front is carried out when there are present strong antisubmarine lines in shallow-water areas and narrows and also in those cases when these lines have been discovered in advance and safe lanes have been created in them. Negotiation on a narrow front allows us to concentrate a large number of support forces and means in a limited sector of penetration.

In all cases when it is possible, submarines, especially nuclear submarines, must bypass enemy antisubmarine defense areas (zones).

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117. Support of the deployment of submarines is carried out by specially detailed air, submarine, and surface ship large units and units, and also by coastal missile units of the fleet. These will:

- reconnoiter the deployment routes of the submarines;
- destroy antisubmarine carrier and ship hunter-killer groups and antisubmarine submarines and antisubmarine defense aircraft (helicopters) on the routes of passage of our submarines and also in the basing areas near the routes;
- destroy fixed antisubmarine means, and also the hydroacoustic and radiotechnical means of submarine surveillance in the enemy's antisubmarine defense areas (zones) and on the deployment routes of our submarines;
- implement the defense and coverage of the submarines against strikes of the enemy's antisubmarine forces.

To achieve concealment in the movement of the submarines, supporting forces must operate over a wide front, to include operating on decoy axes, and carry out other camouflage measures.

During the deployment of submarines, the planned measures provided to combat enemy radioelectronic means are put into effect.

The fleet staff organizes the timely transmission to the submarines of warnings and information on the location and actions of friendly and enemy forces on the deployment route.

118. The most effective method of ensuring submarines can negotiate antisubmarine defense areas (zones) is to deliver nuclear strikes, in coordination with the movements of the submarines, against enemy antisubmarine ship bases and antisubmarine aircraft airfields. Destroying enemy antisubmarine forces at sea, especially in the lanes of penetration of the submarines, is accomplished by aviation forces, and when conditions are favorable, by large units of missile ships (boats).

119. While submarine forces are deploying, groups of antisubmarine submarines proceed, as a rule, to the areas designated for them within the overall system of movement of the first echelon of the fleet's submarines.

Antisubmarine surface ships are deployed as part of the hunter-killer groups and accomplish at the same time the tasks of supporting the

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deployment of the submarines.

Antisubmarine aircraft are rebased on airfields in the vicinity of the areas of combat actions and proceed to search for enemy submarines.

The deployment routes of antisubmarine forces must be stringently coordinated with the measures to support the deployment of the submarines in order to prevent mutual interference and attacks.

120. For the purposes of supporting the deployment of a fleet's antisubmarine forces, reconnaissance for enemy ships and aircraft groupings is carried out along the movement routes and in designated submarine-search areas; fighter aircraft provide cover to the surface ships at sea; and strikes are delivered against enemy groupings at sea which pose a threat to our antisubmarine forces.

121. Reducing aircraft losses during the flight to the areas of combat actions is achieved by combining the most feasible methods of negotiating enemy air defense zones with the accomplishment of flight support measures by specially allocated forces, and also by exploiting the favorable conditions created as a result of the actions of other branches of the Armed Forces. Aircraft negotiate the enemy's air defense zones on a wide or a narrow front.

As a rule, aircraft break through an air defense zone on a wide front in small groups on several routes using differing altitudes, low altitudes primarily.

Breaking through an air defense zone on a narrow front is done on one or two routes by large groups of aircraft echeloned in depth and in altitude and with concentrated efforts made to neutralize enemy air defense forces and means in the flight zone.

It is advisable to negotiate a strong and deeply echeloned enemy air defense in combat formations which ensure flights are made in the shortest periods of time with minimum losses and on the routes least saturated with air defense forces and means, and where possible, over the sea at a distance from the enemy coast.

122. For the purposes of supporting aircraft flights, specially allocated forces destroy in the designated zone the fighter aircraft, surface-to-air missile launchers, radiotechnical stations, radar picket ships, command posts, and fighter aircraft guidance centers; they

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neutralize radioelectronic means by jamming, and also carry out demonstration actions for the purpose of harassing the enemy and diverting air defense forces and means to decoy axes.

123. The initial strike against the enemy at the beginning of military actions must be most powerful. The purpose of this strike is to disrupt the enemy's nuclear strikes from the sea, to rout or weaken to the maximum the main groupings of his fleet forces which are deploying or deployed in the naval theaters, and to destroy major targets in enemy territory.

The targets of an initial strike are the enemy's missile submarines, carrier strike large units, administrative-political, scientific, and industrial centers, main naval bases and ports, control centers, special weapons transports and shore missile and nuclear weapons depots, and the major stations of the radio navigation systems supporting the actions of missile submarines.

Submarines, antisubmarine ships, and also fleet aviation and long range aviation large units which have been deployed in advance in the areas of combat actions participate in the delivery of the initial strike.

In case the enemy makes a surprise attack when the submarines have not completed their deployment, the initial strike against enemy fleet forces is delivered by the more mobile means -- naval and long range aviation, and the subsequent strikes are delivered by submarine groupings as they deploy. In all cases, the initial strike against the enemy must be delivered without delay.

124. During a naval operation, the enemy's main grouping (target) is destroyed by delivering simultaneous or successive strikes with submarines and aircraft using nuclear weapons.

Simultaneous strikes are usually delivered in those cases when the enemy's main fleet grouping has been discovered in advance and we have the opportunity of concentrating our forces in the strike area with timeliness.

Successive strikes are delivered when an enemy fleet grouping appears suddenly, is dispersed over extensive areas, or enters the operating zone of our forces piecemeal, and also when the forces allocated to deliver the strike are in varying stages of readiness and cannot be concentrated in the strike area at the same time.

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With the aim of creating conditions favoring the destruction of the enemy's main grouping, fleet forces operating on the main axis are supported by specially allocated forces. Selecting the strike targets and the areas, time periods, and methods of action for the supporting forces is carried out in such a way as to destroy, contain, or delay the greatest possible number of enemy forces or divert them away from the main axis for the time needed to accomplish the main task.

125. When combat actions are being conducted at sea, ships and aircraft must consider the direction in which the radioactive cloud will spread. Ships negotiate zones of radioactive contamination through the sectors with the lowest levels of radiation. If possible, areas with high levels of radiation must be bypassed. After a contaminated zone is crossed, radiation reconnaissance is carried out on the ships and when necessary, decontamination is also carried out.

126. Emergency rescue ships and other special vessels are detailed to provide ships (transports) at sea with help in eliminating the aftereffects of enemy nuclear strikes. These ships are stationed at basing points ready to go out or they are deployed at sea in designated spots (areas).

Emergency rescue groups are prepared on combat ships in order to provide other ships at sea with help in eliminating the aftereffects of the enemy's use of weapons of mass destruction.

127. After fulfilling the assigned tasks and attaining the objectives of the operation, fleet forces which have retained their combat effectiveness are redeployed to accomplish new tasks.

Submarines which have expended their ammunition reserves and depleted their autonomous operating times return to their basing points for reloading. AS a rule, submarines accomplish their return in small groups or singly on routes which rule out encounters with submarines deploying at sea. The procedure for the passage and the mode of movement is indicated to the submarines, and information on the enemy and support measures for their return to base are systematically transmitted to them. Antisubmarine forces are withdrawn in a timely manner from the movement routes of returning submarines and carry out tasks for their support.

The identification of submarines proceeding to base is accomplished by reception-and-identification posts. The organization of the employment of these posts must rule out the possibility of the enemy's discovering their system.

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Operations to destroy enemy naval force groupings

128. The substance of operations to destroy enemy naval force groupings can be the simultaneous or successive accomplishment of the following main tasks:

- to destroy missile submarines in the ocean (open sea);
- to rout carrier strike large units in the ocean (open sea); and
- to destroy ship groupings at basing (shipbuilding) points.

Accomplishing the aforementioned tasks can be effected in the course of a single fleet operation or by conducting separate operations to fulfil each of the indicated tasks.

In these operations the targets against which nuclear weapons are used are: nuclear, and in the first place, missile submarines; strike and antisubmarine aircraft carriers; command ships, floating bases for missile submarines, special weapons transports and tankers from the servicing large units; ship groupings and basing points; shore-based antisubmarine aircraft and their airfields; powerful long-wave radio transmitting centers and master stations of the enemy's radio navigation system in the theater; and shore control centers for naval forces.

129. Destroying enemy missile submarines is accomplished by antisubmarine submarines, aircraft, and antisubmarine surface ships on the exits of enemy submarines from their bases, on their ocean (open sea) passage, on the approaches to the areas where they will use their weapons, and within these areas themselves.

Submarines and ships of other types which have means of searching for and destroying enemy submarines can also participate in accomplishing this task.

Antisubmarine submarines conduct the search for and destruction of missile submarines on the exits from their bases, in their sea passage, at antisubmarine lines, and in their firing position areas. Submarines can also carry out the laying of antisubmarine minefields.

Aircraft conduct reconnaissance, implement the search and destruction of enemy missile submarines on their sea passage, at antisubmarine lines and firing position areas, and they also carry out minelaying and

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destruction of the enemy's forces and means supporting the actions of his missile submarines.

Surface ships can be brought in to seek and destroy enemy missile submarines, to lay stationary means of antisubmarine surveillance, fixed obstacle barriers, and to provide the maintenance for them. As a rule, operating areas for surface ships are established taking into consideration the capability of having them covered from the air by the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country.

130. When conducting combat actions to destroy enemy missile submarines it is necessary to take into consideration: the degree of the threat of nuclear strikes by enemy submarines from various axes and the capabilities of antimissile defense on these axes; the operational-tactical characteristics of enemy submarines and of their weapons; the military-geographic, hydrologic, and hydrometeorologic characteristics of the theater; the capabilities of our antisubmarine forces to oppose the enemy; the operational-tactical characteristics and combat capabilities of our antisubmarine forces and means; the possibility of using stationary antisubmarine surveillance means and barriers and the conditions for basing and control of the antisubmarine forces.

131. Combat against enemy missile submarines is conducted by aggressively seeking and destroying them at sea (in the ocean), first of all on the approaches to firing positions and in the firing position areas. In doing so, the actions of antisubmarine forces are coordinated with the existing system of equipping the naval theater with stationary means of detecting and destroying enemy submarines.

132. Actions against missile submarines in the initial period of a war are carried out by calling upon the maximum possible complement of antisubmarine forces and means of the fleet and also those forces and means of the other branches of the Armed Forces that are capable of searching for and destroying enemy submarines, first and foremost, large units and units of long range aviation.

Antisubmarine forces that have been deployed in advance conduct searches in the assigned areas and, upon detecting submarines, launch attacks against them for the purpose of destroying them and disrupting their nuclear strikes. Strikes can be delivered against missile submarines by antisubmarine submarines deployed on the approaches to bases and on the movement routes of enemy submarines, and also by submarines deployed at sea to accomplish other tasks.

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At the same time, specially designated groupings of forces will deliver strikes against the enemy's radio navigation systems and shore control centers which support the navigation of missile submarines and their use of weapons.

133. The actions of naval forces to destroy enemy missile submarines must be supported by reliable reconnaissance and antisubmarine surveillance within the theater.

Reconnaissance must: determine the strength and basing of missile submarines and establish the times they go out to sea; conduct surveillance of the submarines which have put out to sea and discover their axes of deployment and their firing position areas; ascertain the enemy's system of controlling missile submarines at sea; find out the organization of support of their actions; conduct continuous observation of the hydrometeorological and ice situation in the operating areas of antisubmarine forces; and determine the results of the actions taken by these forces to destroy enemy missile submarines.

Antisubmarine surveillance is conducted for the purpose of detecting missile submarines before they approach their firing positions and of guiding antisubmarine forces and their use of means of destruction. Continuous antisubmarine surveillance is ensured by using permanently operating fixed means of surveillance (cable-hydrophone lines, systems of shore sound locator stations, lines and barriers of moored and drifting radiosonic buoys, automatic lines of ice sonar stations, and radar and electro-optical observation stations) combined with the use of mobile antisubmarine forces and means. Reliable antisubmarine surveillance is attained by positioning the various surveillance forces and means in a deeply echeloned manner with the requisite density on the probable axes of penetration of the enemy submarines and also by using effective technical means of detecting and tracking submarines.

→ 134. When enemy submarines are detected, all antisubmarine submarines, ships, aircraft, and observation and command posts are notified immediately.

So that antisubmarine forces may deploy as rapidly as possible to destroy the detected submarines, the time intervals between the moment the submarines are detected and the information is received at control posts, as well as the time to transmit commands to the antisubmarine forces, must be minimal.

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Data on the submarines detected are also transmitted immediately to the command post of the Navy and the command posts of the formations (large units) of the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of Country and of the coastal front (army).

During the threat period, enemy submarines that have been detected are continuously tracked and pursued.

135. As a rule, antisubmarine submarines accomplish their tasks in groups and conduct the search in a designated area. When antisubmarine submarines conduct actions individually, they are employed in mobile or positional methods.

The mobile method is used when they are conducting combat actions jointly with other naval forces or when operating on the data of an initial detection.

The positional method is used when antisubmarine submarines are conducting independent operations in narrows on the detected transit routes of enemy submarines.

Diesel antisubmarine submarines are usually assigned areas where enemy antisubmarine forces cannot mount effective opposition. Nuclear antisubmarine submarines must be used for operations in areas where the enemy has a stronger antisubmarine defense and also in areas of solid ice.

When accomplishing the assigned tasks, antisubmarine submarines explore the designated areas maneuvering at low-noise speeds and depths which provide the greatest operating range for their hydroacoustic surveillance means. Upon detecting an enemy submarine, an antisubmarine submarine determines the components of its movement and maneuvers to occupy a salvo position in the least possible time.

After carrying out an attack, and depending on its outcome, the antisubmarine submarine occupies a position for a repeat strike or continues searching the designated area. At the first opportunity, the submarine will report the results of the attack or the subsequent direction of movement of the enemy submarine.

136. The principal operating methods of antisubmarine aviation are independent search by groups of antisubmarine aircraft and search according to the data of an initial detection made by submarines, surface ships, or stationary surveillance means.

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Operating independently in the designated areas and on lines, hunter-killer groups of antisubmarine aircraft carry out the laying of: obstacle barriers of moored radiosonic buoys on the probable axes of movement of enemy submarines; drifting radiosonic buoys in open areas of the sea to form a zone of continuous coverage in several parallel lines, a circle, or a spiral so as to obtain contact with a submarine from any point within the probable area where it may be located; and drifting radiosonic buoys to form lines enclosing the area subject to reconnaissance, with a simultaneous search with the aid of dunking sonar or aeromagnetometric equipment.

When accomplishing the task of searching for and destroying submarines using initial detection data (on call), it is more expedient to lay intercept barriers of drifting radiosonic buoys in a sector of the possible courses of the previously detected submarines.

Air hunter-killer groups can include antisubmarine aircraft (helicopters) in search, strike, or search and strike variants.

After enemy submarines are detected, the air hunter-killer groups attack them using antisubmarine aerial bombs with nuclear charges or antisubmarine air-launched torpedoes to deliver the strikes. Aircraft which have not dropped their loads or antisubmarine surface ships in the vicinity are guided against the undestroyed submarines.

The flight of air hunter-killer groups to the area of combat actions and their patrolling in the areas and on the phase lines are supported by neutralizing the enemy's air defense means and forces which might oppose our antisubmarine aircraft. As a rule, the operating areas of antisubmarine aircraft and the flight routes to them are placed outside the zone of action of enemy fighter aircraft operating from shore airfields.

137. The main method of action of antisubmarine surface ships is to search for and destroy enemy submarines in hunter-killer groups.

To search for submarines, surface ships are used as a rule jointly with the antisubmarine aviation aircraft which form a part of the hunter-killer groups and with shipborne or shore-based helicopters; and also using the data on submarines initially detected by other forces and means.

Upon detecting an enemy submarine, the hunter-killer ship group carries out a number of successive attacks against it using

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rocket-propelled depth charges and antisubmarine torpedoes. The hunter-killer ship group continues attacking the detected submarine until it is destroyed. After completely expending its antisubmarine ammunition reserve, the hunter-killer ship group, continuing to maintain contact with the enemy submarine being pursued, guides against it other groups of antisubmarine forces which have been called out beforehand.

The actions of antisubmarine surface ships must be supported by reliable air cover.

138. The principle in using antisubmarine forces when destroying enemy submarines at sea is their joint action. Accordingly, there can be joint use of the following: antisubmarine submarines and aircraft (helicopters); antisubmarine aircraft (helicopters) and surface ships; antisubmarine submarines, aircraft (helicopters), and surface ships; and submarines and surface ships.

In the course of the joint actions of antisubmarine forces the following are carried out: the search for submarines with various technical means of surveillance, the mutual guidance of attacking groups of different antisubmarine forces against the detected enemy submarines; and the delivery of strikes against them in order to destroy them or to thwart their use of missile weapons.

139. The cooperation of antisubmarine forces deployed in one or several areas of action is organized in the interests of supporting the main grouping carrying out the search and pursuit of enemy submarines.

When antisubmarine submarines are operating jointly with antisubmarine aircraft or with surface ships against a single enemy submarine, these forces deliver strikes independently within the limits of their assigned areas (lines), between which separation lanes are established. Antisubmarine forces are guided from the fleet command post.

Antisubmarine aircraft and surface ships can conduct a joint search, implement mutual guidance, and deliver joint strikes against enemy submarines. In so doing, the aircraft guide the surface ships to the detected submarines by radio information, radio homing, leading, and also by using visual signals. Surface ships guide aircraft by giving out information on their own location and the bearing and distance to the submarine.

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To provide security when antisubmarine aircraft and surface ships are operating jointly in darkness and under difficult meteorological conditions, and also when antisubmarine submarines and surface ships are operating jointly, special attention must be devoted to delimiting the areas of search, to recognition, and to mutual information.

140. The fleet commander exercises overall control of the actions of naval forces to destroy enemy missile submarines, and also exercises control over each submarine.

Aircraft and ship hunter-killer groups conducting searches and delivering attacks against enemy submarines are controlled by the commanders of the large units of the fleet antisubmarine forces from whose complement these groups were allocated.

Organization of the control of antisubmarine forces must ensure the possibility of concentrating the efforts of antisubmarine forces and means in the shortest amount of time to destroy every submarine detected.

141. When combating enemy missile submarines in arctic seas it is necessary to provide for the following: the use of antisubmarine submarines to seek out and destroy enemy submarines under the ice; the use of antisubmarine aircraft to seek out and destroy enemy submarines in patches of open water in icefields and in open water areas beyond the shore ice in probable firing position areas; the laying of antisubmarine barriers in straits and narrows of possible submarine penetration routes in arctic regions; the wide use for antisubmarine surveillance of ice sonar stations in the pack ice zone, and also of cable-hydrophone lines, shore sound locator stations, and stationary radiosonic buoys at the edges of the ice together with use of the antisubmarine forces located permanently in these areas; the conduct of continuous ice, hydrometeorological, and geophysical reconnaissance making it possible to forecast ice movements, hydrologic characteristics, and the passage of radio waves; the establishment of far-flung ice airfields and servicing stations supporting the movements of antisubmarine aircraft depending on the movements of ice and the presence of patches of ice-free water and open waters beyond the shore ice; and the organization in the ice zone of auxiliary control posts for antisubmarine forces and of repeater communications centers.

142. Special attention must be devoted to combat with missile submarines whose firing positions may be located in fiords (areas of skerries) of the enemy coast.

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The location of these areas beyond the limits of our antisubmarine surveillance system, in the zone of strong enemy air and antisubmarine defense, and also the complex navigational and hydrographic sailing conditions in skerries, hamper the employment of our antisubmarine forces.

In combating missile submarines located in fiords and skerries, our principal efforts are focused on creating conditions which prevent or substantially impede the actions of submarines in the specified areas. This is achieved by seeking out and destroying the submarines in the entrances to the fiords and skerries; by systematically laying mines in channels and open reaches within the fiords (skerries); and by destroying the possible basing and supply points of the submarines on shore.

Antisubmarine submarines will carry out the search for and destruction of enemy submarines in the entrances to fiords (areas of skerries) by the positional method. Underwater nuclear bursts and also underwater sabotage can be used to destroy submarines within fiords (skerries).

Antisubmarine minefields are laid to the entire depth of the fiords (areas of skerries) from which it is possible for submarines to launch their ballistic missiles, and they are also laid in the entrances to fiords (skerries) and at the main channel junctions.

143. Routing enemy carrier strike large units in the ocean (on the open sea) is accomplished by submarines and missile-carrying aircraft of the fleet. Long range aviation large units and units can be brought in to carry out this task.

In an operation submarines, either independently or jointly with aviation, destroy enemy strike carriers, antisubmarine and air defense ships forming a part of carrier strike large units, and they are also brought in to lay mines on approaches to the basing points of these large units, to conduct reconnaissance, and to guide friendly forces against the enemy.

Fleet aviation destroys strike and antisubmarine carriers and their escorting ships independently and in cooperation with long range aviation and submarines. Furthermore, naval aviation reconnoiters enemy carrier large units and provides friendly strike forces with guidance against them.

Long range aviation large units and units, armed with missile-carrying aircraft, can be called upon to destroy enemy strike carriers independently or in cooperation with fleet missile-carrying aircraft and submarines;

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bombers are used to exploit the actions of missile-carrying aircraft and submarines. Furthermore, long range aviation can be charged with the task of delivering strikes against shore installations and of conducting reconnaissance at great distances away over the ocean. In individual cases, long range aviation can be called upon to lay mines near the bases and on the movement routes of large units of enemy ships.

In an operation, surface ships support the deployment of submarines when they are travelling in coastal areas by destroying enemy antisubmarine submarines and surface ships, and also by implementing defense against mines.

Fleet coastal missile units support the deployment of the main forces in an operation by delivering strikes against enemy antisubmarine ships within range of their weapons.

The troops of a front can deliver strikes with their aviation and missile units against enemy air defense forces and means in the flight zone of naval and long range aviation and also against groupings of antisubmarine ships in bases and of antisubmarine aircraft on airfields.

During an operation, Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country cover naval forces within range of their means.

144. To accomplish the task of routing carrier strike large units, we establish a grouping of forces made up of nuclear and diesel submarines with cruise missiles and torpedoes, strike groups of fleet aviation missile-carrying aircraft, and long range aviation large units and units.

The composition of the support force groupings, which are earmarked primarily to neutralize the enemy's antisubmarine and air defense forces in the ocean and at basing points, includes missile, torpedo, and antisubmarine submarines, surface ships, fleet coastal missile units, and units of mine-torpedo and antisubmarine aviation.

The reserve is usually assigned missile-carrying and antisubmarine units of fleet aviation.

145. When conducting combat actions to rout enemy carrier strike groupings in the ocean (open sea) we must take into consideration the following: the high maneuverability of carrier large units; their powerful and deeply echeloned defense; the enemy's capability of delivering strikes from a long distance away by air refueling of aircraft and recovery

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landings of carrier-based aviation at intermediate airfields; and the possibility of using dispersed combat formations, of camouflaging carrier strike large units, and of using decoy ship groupings.

146. The disposition of groupings of submarines when operating against carrier strike large units on an ocean passage will include on each axis a screen of reconnaissance submarines, individual torpedo nuclear submarines or a small screen of them, individual nuclear submarines with cruise missiles or groups of diesel submarines with cruise missiles, and strike screens from tactical groups of torpedo diesel submarines or individual torpedo diesel submarines.

As a rule, submarines must be disposed on a wide front and echeloned in depth so that when they attack, enough submarines can proceed on each axis to ensure that the carriers are destroyed.

147. Reconnaissance of carrier strike large units is conducted continuously and must be in the nature of a constant surveillance so that our forces can be deployed with timeliness and most rapidly deliver a strike against carrier groupings.

One of the most critical tasks of reconnaissance is to discover with timeliness diversionary and decoy ship groupings and also to identify the targets (carriers) under conditions of strong enemy defense and of the enemy use of antiradar camouflage and jamming.

The main forces and means called upon to reconnoiter carrier strike large units are reconnaissance aviation, nuclear submarines, reconnaissance screens and individual diesel submarines, and also radio reconnaissance.

148. When our forces begin to deploy, reconnaissance must provide guidance and target designation to submarine and aircraft strike groupings.

Guidance consists of periodically informing strike forces on the location and movement direction and speed of detected enemy groupings, their strength and cruising formation, and it also consists of transmitting instructions to strike forces on their shift of position and of refining tasks and phase lines and the times and sequence of actions.

To accomplish the task of providing strike forces with guidance, the reconnaissance forces use the methods of radio information, radio homing, and various means of marking. The main method of providing submarines with guidance is radio information, based on reliable communications and

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accurate knowledge of the location and movement factors of enemy ship groupings.

149. When naval forces are delivering strikes against carrier large units, the sequence of their actions will depend on the concrete situation. The sequence might be as follows:

-- air and submarine forces, and in some cases, front rocket troops allocated to support actions on the main axis, will deliver strikes against enemy antisubmarine large units, air defense forces and means in the flight zone of our aviation, against radar picket ships, airfields for fighter and antisubmarine aviation, and basing points for enemy antisubmarine ship forces. At the same time, specially allocated groups of submarines and aviation may carry out diversionary actions in order to draw off enemy antisubmarine and air defense forces and they may also neutralize by jamming the radioelectronic means of antisubmarine and air defense aircraft of carrier strike large units;

-- nuclear submarines guided against carrier strike large units will deliver nuclear strikes against the carriers first;

-- as carrier strike large units come within the radius of action of aircraft, strikes are delivered against them by fleet missile-carrying aviation and long range aviation; at this time missile submarines will deliver strikes independently, and if possible, jointly with aviation;

-- torpedo diesel submarines are guided against the enemy and, upon establishing contact, they use their weapons against the carriers independently or in cooperation with aviation.

To fully rout carrier groupings as they withdraw or when they attempt new actions against our targets, repeat strikes are delivered against them by reserve forces, by submarines which have redeployed to the enemy's new axis of movement, and by units of fleet missile-carrying aviation which have reloaded.

150. The main method of action used by submarines against carrier large units is for tactical groups and individual submarines to deliver a series of mutually coordinated, simultaneous, and successive strikes using torpedoes and cruise missiles with nuclear and conventional charges.

Upon detecting a carrier large unit, submarines of the reconnaissance screen will transmit data concerning it to the fleet command post, and

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depending on the situation, they may continue surveillance in the former area for the purpose of detecting the approach of other carrier groupings, shift to a newly assigned area, or be used as strike submarines.

Individual torpedo nuclear submarines, or a small screen of them, using the data from reconnaissance submarines and aircraft, or having themselves independently detected a carrier strike large unit, make contact with it and carry out successive attacks against the carriers using nuclear weapons. At the same time, they accomplish tasks of reconnaissance and target designation for the other submarines.

Submarines with cruise missiles execute a shift to the zone of movement of the carrier strike large unit, occupy firing positions, and upon receiving the target designation, deliver missile strikes against the assigned targets.

Strike screens of tactical groups or of individual diesel submarines armed with torpedoes having nuclear and conventional charges, maneuver in the zone of movement of the carrier strike large unit, re-form into a combat formation, and, upon establishing contact with the enemy, carry out attacks.

In case carrier strike large units are still occupying departure areas in the period of threat, diesel submarines armed with torpedoes and missiles must be deployed in tactical groups echeloned in depth in the probable areas of combat maneuver of the carriers so as to cover these areas and ensure the carriers are destroyed when they move in any direction.

Nuclear submarines move out forward into the ocean, they are guided against the carriers using reconnaissance data, they continuously pursue them, and upon a command from the shore, they deliver missile and torpedo strikes against them. At the same time, nuclear submarines provide the command with the data to guide diesel submarines, and these execute a shift, proceed to the course of the carriers, and attack them upon making contact with them.

151. The main method of action of missile-carrying aviation against enemy carrier strike large units is to deliver simultaneous and successive strikes with groups of aviation from one or several directions with the massive use of cruise missiles having nuclear and conventional warheads.

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The combat formation of aviation large units and units must make it possible to negotiate the enemy's air defense zone in the shortest possible time with the least losses and to deliver strikes against the enemy with the required density.

For the purposes of camouflaging the flight of aviation strike groups, radio silence is observed and the operation of onboard radar means is curtailed to the utmost; diversionary groups on decoy directions are also used, and measures are taken to deceive the enemy.

152. When delivering a strike against a carrier strike large unit (group), the following sequence of aviation actions may take place:

-- before the aviation strike groups approach the radar detection zone of the carrier large unit, the groups of supporting aircraft, using cruise missiles with conventional warheads, destroy the radar picket ships and escorting ships located on the axes of action of the aviation strike groups; chaff-laying aircraft neutralize the shipboard radar detection and guidance stations for enemy fighters and surface-to-air missiles; at the same time diversionary groups are in action;

-- aviation strike groups of the first echelon deliver strikes against the carriers, using cruise missiles with nuclear and conventional warheads;

-- aviation tactical groups of the following echelons deliver strikes for the purpose of exploitation.

As a rule, a strike against a carrier large unit is delivered from a single direction using the maximum possible number of missiles in a salvo and the minimum intervals of time between the attacking echelons of aircraft. At the same time, the frequency of the nuclear strikes must not cause earlier nuclear bursts to destroy missiles approaching a target.

Depending on the concrete situation, another sequence of actions may be adopted. As a rule, however, after radar picket ships have been destroyed and jamming has been initiated, the aircraft armed with long-range cruise missiles must deliver a strike first, and after them aircraft with shorter range missiles deliver their strikes.

If there are nuclear bomb delivery aircraft in the complement of the aviation strike grouping, they are used in the last echelon.

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After carrying out the initial strike against a carrier large unit, naval missile-carrying aviation and long range aviation large units land on the airfields not subjected to enemy nuclear strikes in order to get ready and accomplish subsequent tasks or to carry out an airfield maneuver in order to operate on other axes.

153. The actions taken by fleet forces situated in an enclosed naval theater to destroy enemy carrier strike large units located beyond the limits of the enclosed theater are characterized by the following features:

- the use of fleet missile-carrying aviation and long range aviation mainly to deliver strikes against the enemy;
- the possibility of mining naval bases and narrows for the purpose of impeding the basing and movement of enemy forces in the theater;
- the difficulty of conducting reconnaissance, and particularly of detecting and identifying targets, with radar means in island archipelagoes (areas of skerries);
- the negotiation of strong enemy air defense during flight to the strike targets.

When combat actions are being conducted to destroy enemy carrier strike large units beyond the limits of enclosed naval theaters, coordinating the strikes of fleet forces with the strikes of rocket troops against the basing areas of carrier large units acquires special importance, as does also the timely and thorough assessment of the results of these strikes.

154. Cooperation of the forces when destroying enemy carrier strike large units strives to create the most favorable conditions for the groupings of forces operating on the main axis and employing the major part of the allocated nuclear weapons resources. In doing so, principal attention is focused on coordinating the actions of submarines and aviation when joint strikes are being delivered.

Integrating the strikes of submarines and missile-carrying aviation will allow them to mutually support their actions against the enemy's antisubmarine and air defense forces.

When submarines and aircraft are striking a single target on the same line, aircraft using nuclear weapons employ only air bursts.

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In case aviation employs underwater and surface nuclear bursts, the areas of aircraft actions are demarcated from the submarines by a zone equal in width to the total error when submarines and aircraft determine their locations plus the cumulative error in determining the enemy position for the time period between strikes.

As a rule, when allocating the targets and sequence of strikes, targets with the weaker air defense system are assigned to aircraft and those with the weaker antisubmarine defense are assigned to submarines.

155. Control over the forces when combat actions are being conducted to destroy enemy carrier strike large units is exercised by the fleet commander. He determines the strike targets and distributes his forces and the nuclear warheads allocated for the operation among them; he assigns the phase lines, times, and sequence of strikes for the main groupings of forces and maintains cooperation among them; he organizes support for the deployment and the actions of the forces in the strike delivery areas; and he redistributes forces on the axes of action and monitors their fulfillment of the tasks.

The fleet commander directly controls the actions of each screen, tactical group, and individual submarine. In the process of exercising control, the fleet commander assigns strike targets to the submarines, implements their guidance up to the moment they contact the carrier large units (groups), and organizes the maneuvering of the submarines in accordance with changes in the situation.

To achieve stable control, in every grouping of submarines in the ocean a submarine with a large unit commander on board is detailed to act as an auxiliary control post. The commander of the large unit of submarines assumes control upon orders of the fleet commander or when the fleet command post loses contact with the submarines. The control submarine maneuvers independently outside the overall combat formation of the entire grouping of submarines.

After issuing tasks and instructions on cooperation and the sequence for the delivery of strikes to fleet aviation and to the allocated long range aviation large units (units), the fleet commander controls their actions through the fleet aviation commander.

156. Destroying the enemy's ship groupings at basing (shipbuilding) points is carried out for the purpose of weakening his fleet forces and disrupting his system of bases.

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Strikes against the enemy's naval basing (shipbuilding) points are delivered so as to achieve maximum damage to ships replenishing their reserves in the bases and those under repair or construction, to floating bases for missile submarines, to ship repair and shipbuilding enterprises, and also to base, hydrotechnical, and shore structures.

The task of destroying ship groupings in basing (shipbuilding) points is accomplished, as a rule, during an operation to destroy important targets in enemy territory.

Operations to destroy important targets in enemy territory

157. The main task of fleet forces in an operation is to destroy the enemy's administrative-political, scientific, and industrial centers, and also naval bases, ports, and other important targets in his territory.

This task is accomplished by missile submarines in cooperation with the Strategic Rocket Forces. Fleet missile-carrying aviation and long range aviation can also be used for this purpose. Other fleet forces support the actions of missile submarines and aviation.

158. The characteristics of combat actions to destroy targets in the enemy's territory are the necessity of overcoming his strong and deeply echeloned antisubmarine and air defense and the difficulty of conducting reconnaissance and of implementing other types of support for fleet forces operating in distant ocean areas.

159. When accomplishing tasks to destroy targets in enemy territory, it is very important for fleet forces to exploit the results of strikes by the Strategic Rocket Forces and the rocket troops of a coastal front on the axes of actions of missile submarines and aviation.

Strikes by rocket troops create conditions favoring the accomplishment of the tasks of fleet forces. As a result of these strikes, the enemy's system of technical surveillance, communications, and control is disrupted, his groupings of antisubmarine forces located in bases are weakened, as are his air defense forces and means on our aviation's flight routes to the targets and in the strike delivery areas; the maneuvering of his forces between basing areas is contained; and his fleet's capabilities of dispersed basing in the theater are restricted.

160. The conduct of combat actions by naval forces to destroy targets in enemy territory includes:

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-- the deployment of missile submarines in waiting areas with a subsequent move out to the launching positions and the flight of aircraft to deliver the strike;

-- the delivery of nuclear strikes by submarines, fleet missile-carrying aviation, and long range aviation against the assigned targets.

When submarines and aviation are operating jointly against objectives and targets in the same area, if possible the submarines will deliver the first strike, and subsequently aircraft will strike.

As a rule, in distant ocean areas submarines will conduct combat actions to destroy targets independently.

Strikes by fleet forces against enemy targets can be delivered simultaneously with strikes by Strategic Rocket Forces, or immediately after them. This must be coordinated before the operation begins.

The deployment of missile submarines and the flight of aviation to the combat actions area is supported by destroying groupings of enemy antisubmarine forces on the routes of passage and in the firing position areas of the submarines, by neutralizing air defense in the flight zones of fleet missile-carrying aviation and long range aviation, by conducting diversionary actions for the purpose of drawing off enemy antisubmarine and air defense forces to decoy axes, and by implementing measures to combat enemy radioelectronic means.

161. The main method of combat actions of missile submarines to destroy targets in enemy territory is for the submarines to deliver mutually coordinated simultaneous or successive strikes using ballistic and cruise missiles with nuclear warheads.

Missile submarines, using reconnaissance data on the location of targets and on the enemy's antisubmarine defense system in the firing position areas, after pinpointing their own location in the firing position, will deliver nuclear strikes against the assigned targets upon a signal from the formation commander or at the designated time. After delivering the strike, the submarines will report the fulfilment of the task and proceed to the reloading points (areas).

Missile submarines can accomplish the destruction of several enemy targets with successive strikes as the submarines reach the firing

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positions or with a simultaneous strike against all assigned targets at an appointed time.

If several missile submarines are to deliver a strike at the same target, then each of them is assigned its own area of actions and also, when necessary, a single time for the strike.

162. The main and alternate firing position areas of missile submarines must satisfy the following requirements:

- be located, so far as possible, outside the enemy's zone of effective antisubmarine defense at depths allowing freedom of maneuver for the purpose of evading antisubmarine forces;

- ensure the necessary probability of hitting the target with the existing flight range of the missiles and ensure that a single submarine can use its missile weapons against several targets;

- be located at distances which prevent enemy aircraft radar means from simultaneously detecting submarines in adjacent areas, and also be located at distances which permit submarines to maneuver when evading antisubmarine forces.

The firing axes (sectors) of missile submarines must be selected with regard for how the strike targets are deployed on the terrain and for ensuring the greatest probability of hitting the targets, and furthermore, for cruise missiles they must be selected taking into consideration the outline of the coast, the capability of the missiles to bypass extraneous contrast targets, the terrain relief on the shore, and the enemy's air defense system.

163. For diesel submarines, the distance between the waiting areas and firing position areas is determined so that available power reserves ensure they can occupy their position in the shortest periods of time and depart from them in a submerged condition, overcoming interference from enemy antisubmarine forces.

To facilitate the maneuver of submarines to evade enemy antisubmarine forces, the waiting and firing position areas for each missile submarine must be charted together as a single combat actions area (sector).

164. For naval missile-carrying aviation and long range aviation, the main method of conducting combat actions to destroy shore targets is to

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deliver simultaneous and successive strikes using nuclear weapons. When the air defense system is weakened, we can use tactical groups and individual missile-carrying aircraft in echeloned actions with minimal time intervals.

Negotiation of enemy air defense in the flight zone and in the target area is achieved by destroying and neutralizing air defense forces before the main grouping of missile-carrying aviation approaches the radar surveillance line, by diverting enemy fighter aviation to decoy axes, by neutralizing radio and radar stations with jamming, and by selecting the most favorable flight route and flight profile.

165. The actions of fleet missile-carrying aviation to destroy targets on enemy territory can be carried out in the following sequence:

- before the aviation strike groups of missile-carrying aviation approach the line of detection by the enemy's radar means, specially detailed aircraft groups destroy the radar picket ships and air defense ships on the "early warning" lines at sea;

- simultaneously with this, jamming aircraft neutralize the enemy's shipboard and shore radar detection stations and fighter aircraft guidance stations and diversionary groups divert air defense forces and means away from the axis of action of the aviation strike groups;

- aviation strike groups, using cruise missiles with nuclear warheads, deliver strikes against the designated enemy targets.

166. The strikes of missile submarines, fleet missile-carrying aviation, and long range aviation against enemy targets are supported by destroying and neutralizing enemy antisubmarine and air defense forces and means on the deployment routes and action areas of our forces.

Strikes against enemy antisubmarine and air defense forces and means are delivered with the necessary head start on the actions of missile submarines and missile-carrying aviation.

Torpedo submarines, earmarked for the close support of missile submarines, can be positioned forward on their movement route or another threatened axis at a distance which permits the missile submarines to carry out advance evasive action from detection by enemy antisubmarine forces. In doing so, we must prevent missile and torpedo submarines from hitting one another.

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167. Reconnaissance to support the actions of fleet forces against targets on enemy territory strives to accomplish the following main tasks:

- to refine data on the enemy targets earmarked for destruction;
- to discover the enemy's grouping of antisubmarine and air defense forces and to establish their organization and methods of employment;
- to refine navigational-hydrographic and hydrometeorological conditions in the areas of action of missile submarines and missile-carrying aviation.

Submarines and fleet radiotechnical reconnaissance units are the main reconnaissance forces beyond the radius of action of reconnaissance aircraft. Agent reconnaissance is used in every possible way.

168. Surprise in the actions of missile submarines and missile-carrying aviation is achieved by deploying forces covertly and delivering simultaneous strikes against all the planned targets, by destroying the enemy's antisubmarine and air defense forces or diverting them away from the axis of actions of our missile submarines, and by disrupting his surveillance system in the strike delivery areas.

169. Cooperation of forces as they accomplish their assigned tasks includes coordinating the strikes of missile submarines and aviation with the strikes of the Strategic Rocket Forces. Furthermore, provisions are made for coordinating the actions of these forces with supporting groupings.

When several missile submarines are operating in the same area, separation lanes are designated between them. The width of these lanes must be no less than the sum of twice the error in the determination of the positions of the submarines and twice the operating range of their sonar equipment.

If necessary, during deployment the following are refined: the strike targets, the composition of the forces and the sequence of their actions, their axes of approach to the strike targets, the waiting areas and firing position areas, the separation lanes, and the actions of supporting forces with missile submarines and aviation.

Cooperation among fleet forces, Strategic Rocket Forces, and long range aviation is implemented on the basis of instructions of the Supreme

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High Command; cooperation among missile submarines, missile-carrying aviation, and forces supporting them is organized and maintained by the fleet commander. The fleet aviation commander coordinates the strikes of aviation large units and units.

170. Control of fleet forces operating in distant ocean areas is exercised, as a rule, by the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. In this case, the fleet commanders are charged with the tasks of preparing the missile submarines and of supporting their deployment and return to base. When forces are operating within the limits of an enclosed naval theater, the fleet commander exercises control.

Operations to disrupt (stop) shipments on the enemy's  
ocean and sea lanes

171. The purpose of operations to disrupt (stop) shipments on the enemy's ocean and sea lanes is to bar the movement by sea of troops, combat equipment, ammunition, and various types of supplies to strengthen or regroup enemy forces, and also to bar the transport to certain areas of strategic raw materials, foodstuffs, and other economic goods.

Depending on the results achieved in the operation, shipments on the enemy's ocean (sea) lanes may be either disrupted or stopped.

Disruption of shipments is achieved when the enemy, under the pressure of our forces, is obligated to sharply curtail the volume of his shipments. Stopping shipments means compelling the enemy, under the pressure of our forces, to completely, or almost completely, stop his ocean (sea) shipments on a given axis.

172. Operations to disrupt (stop) shipments on the enemy's ocean and sea lanes are characterized by:

- the wide maneuvering of forces and their intense efforts;
- the conduct of combat actions over vast spaces;
- diversity of tasks and methods of utilizing forces when accomplishing the tasks;
- the necessity of continuously maintaining a part of the forces at a high level of readiness for actions against suddenly discovered convoys and lone transports in the ocean (at sea).

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173. The successful accomplishment of tasks by the fleet in an operation is ensured by: timely establishment of the nature and importance of enemy shipments, their volume, the time periods and methods of carrying them out, as well as of the organization of defense of the sea lanes; concealed deployment of forces beforehand on enemy sea lanes; proper choice of targets to concentrate the main efforts on; and timely change of the areas of actions of the forces upon a change of the routes of movement of enemy convoys, as well as by organization of the rapid maneuver of forces to the new axes.

In a given operation, support for the actions of forces has three distinctive features: the necessity of conducting reconnaissance to the entire depth of the enemy's ocean lanes which requires bringing in a considerable number of reconnaissance forces and means with large radiuses of action; the necessity of relieving discharged submarines or resupplying them in the ocean so as not to lower the force of their actions against enemy shipments during the period of time the operation is being conducted; and the difficulty of forecasting and assessing the hydrometeorological situation in distant areas in order to support submarine and aviation actions.

174. Operations to disrupt (stop) shipments on the enemy's ocean and sea lanes are conducted independently by fleet forces or in cooperation with air force large units, troops of a coastal front, and troops of the Air Defense Forces of the Country. Submarines, fleet missile-carrying aviation, and long range aviation are the principal forces used to accomplish the tasks of the operation.

Independently and in cooperation with other forces, submarines can: destroy transport means proceeding in convoy or singly and also their escorting and covering forces; demolish loading and unloading ports (points) and simultaneously destroy transports, troops, and cargo in them; lay mines covertly in narrows, on approaches to ports and naval bases, and in transportation centers; conduct reconnaissance close to ports and naval bases and in the ocean (sea), and provide strike submarines and aviation with guidance against the enemy's convoys and large units of combat ships; and disrupt the enemy's antisubmarine defense system by destroying his antisubmarine forces at sea and in bases.

Fleet aviation can independently and in cooperation with other forces: destroy enemy convoys and individual transports on ocean (sea) passages and also their escorting and covering forces; destroy and weaken enemy defense forces in antisubmarine areas (zones) on the movement routes of our

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submarines and in the areas of their combat actions; demolish loading and unloading ports (points), simultaneously destroying transports, troops, and cargo in them; conduct reconnaissance of the enemy's ocean (sea) lanes and provide our forces with guidance against the strike targets; and accomplish the laying of minefields.

Surface ships safeguard against enemy actions the deployment of submarines in the ocean and their return to base. In enclosed naval theaters and in the coastal areas of open seas, surface ships can be used to destroy enemy transport means and their escorting forces.

Coastal missile and artillery units can, within their range of fire, destroy convoys, individual transports, and combat ships at sea and in bases, safeguard the deployment of friendly submarines, and cover the basing areas of fleet forces against enemy strikes from the sea.

Long-range aviation large units and units are brought in to destroy convoys in the ocean, to destroy loading and unloading ports (points), to rout groupings of enemy combat ships and aviation safeguarding ocean (sea) shipments, and also to lay mines and conduct reconnaissance in distant areas of ocean lanes.

Aviation and missile units of a coastal front can be called upon to destroy loading and unloading ports (points) and the transports in them, to destroy and weaken antisubmarine forces in bases and airfields, and also enemy air defense forces and means in the flight zones of naval missile-carrying aircraft and long range aviation.

Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country, in cooperation with front and fleet air defense forces and means, cover against air strikes the formations (large units) of the fleet participating in an operation in their basing areas and in the coastal area of the sea during the period of their deployment and return to base.

175. The main targets against which nuclear weapons are used in an operation are: loading and unloading ports (points) and the transport means and troops and cargoes accumulated in them, port structures and adjacent railway junctions, electric power stations, and shipbuilding and ship repair enterprises; carrier large units and other enemy ship groupings in the ocean (sea) and in bases supporting ocean (sea) shipments.

Chemical weapons and other means of mass destruction can be used to hamper the enemy's use of his loading and unloading ports (points), naval

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bases and airfields, and also to disrupt repair and recovery work and to disorganize the production of shipbuilding and ship repair enterprises.

176. Disrupting (stopping) shipments on the enemy's ocean and sea lanes can be effected by accomplishing the following tasks:

- destroying convoys and individual transports with troops and cargo in the ocean (open sea) and also enemy naval force groupings covering and supporting ocean (sea) shipments;

- demolishing loading and unloading ports (points) and destroying the transports and combat ships located in them;

- laying minefields on the approaches to loading and unloading ports (points), in narrows and in coastal transportation centers for the purpose of inflicting losses in transport means and combat ships on the enemy, of hampering navigation, and of forcing shipping routes to be moved away from protected coastal areas out to the ocean (open sea).

The area where an operation is conducted usually embraces the main routes of movement of convoys and individual transports or the separate, more important sectors (junctions) of his ocean and sea lanes, and also the originating and terminal shipment ports (points).

177. To accomplish the main tasks in an operation, we establish:

- a grouping to operate on the main axes and earmarked to destroy convoys and individual transports, to demolish loading and unloading ports, and also to lay mines on lines of transportation. The grouping may be composed of missile and torpedo submarines, missile-carrying aviation, and also long range aviation large units. For actions in the coastal areas of open sea theaters and in inland seas, surface ships and coastal missile units of the fleet are included in this grouping;

- a grouping of forces earmarked to support the deployment of submarines and to destroy or weaken the enemy's fleet forces covering his shipments. This grouping is made up of missile, torpedo, and antisubmarine submarines, units of missile-carrying and antisubmarine aviation, antisubmarine surface ships, and coastal missile units of the fleet;

- a reserve made up primarily of naval missile-carrying and antisubmarine aviation.

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178. Before an operation is initiated, reconnaissance must examine vast areas of the ocean for the purpose of detecting and establishing surveillance over convoys and discovering their composition, routes of movement, ports (points) for forming up, loading, and unloading, and of finding out the basing areas of the enemy's large units of combat ships and aircraft supporting ocean (sea) shipments and his system of defending and covering convoys in transit.

A very important task of reconnaissance is to detect with timeliness the concentration of transports, troops, and cargo in ports, to detect the departure of convoys and combat ships from ports and bases, and to establish reliable surveillance over their movements.

To fulfil these reconnaissance tasks, fleet reconnaissance and long range aviation reconnaissance aircraft, submarines, radiotechnical reconnaissance units, and also shore radiotechnical surveillance means are called upon. When organizing reconnaissance, we must strive to exploit more fully the capabilities of aerial reconnaissance so as to reduce the detailing of submarines for reconnaissance screens.

During an operation we exploit reconnaissance data from forces accomplishing other tasks in the area of the operation, and also data from adjacent and higher staffs.

To find out the loading and unloading ports (points), the composition and disposition of transports and combat ships, and also the possible movement routes of convoys, it is advisable, while an operation is being prepared, to simultaneously conduct reconnaissance of the lines of transportation insofar as possible within the entire area of the forthcoming operation. Upon detecting convoys and the enemy grouping of forces covering them, reconnaissance must provide our own forces with guidance against them. One of the most critical tasks of reconnaissance in this period is to determine with timeliness and accuracy the targets against which we plan to use nuclear weapons.

179. The sequence of actions of our forces in an operation can be the following:

-- during the period transports are being concentrated and loaded, strikes are delivered against the ports (points) where convoys form up and where their supporting fleet forces are based;

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-- upon detecting the departure of convoys, we establish surveillance over them and carry out the final deployment of the main strike groupings of our fleet forces. In order to support these groupings, strikes are delivered against the enemy forces impeding the movement of our main forces in the operation. At the same time, we conduct diversionary actions to divert enemy antisubmarine and air defense forces to decoy axes;

-- submarine strike screens (groups) and aviation are guided against the enemy's convoys (transports) and, upon establishing contact, they deliver strikes against them, after which the submarines are redeployed and aviation is prepared for actions against subsequent convoys;

-- convoy transports which have made it to the destination (unloading) points are destroyed by having the aviation and rocket troops of a coastal front deliver strikes against these points;

-- on exits from the loading ports, in narrows, and on approaches to unloading ports, our submarines and aviation lay mines, which are systematically replenished during the course of the entire operation.

180. The destruction of enemy convoys is achieved by the successive or simultaneous delivery of strikes against them over the entire route of their passage by nuclear and diesel submarines, by fleet missile-carrying aviation and long range aviation, and furthermore, by surface ships and coastal missile units of the fleet in the coastal areas of open theaters and in inland seas.

Accomplishing the task of routing convoys by delivering simultaneous strikes can be done in those cases when the groupings of our forces which are needed to route the convoys have been readied in advance and can be concentrated in full strength in the strike area.

Successive strikes are delivered when several convoys are travelling simultaneously, when convoys enter the zones of actions of our forces at different times, when we lack an adequate number of forces to rout strongly defended convoys with simultaneous strikes, and also when our forces are at differing levels of readiness and it is impossible to concentrate them at the same time in the strike area.

If several convoys are detected at the same time, efforts are concentrated on routing the largest of them or else the one which would most rapidly arrive at its destination point.

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When operating against convoys in the ocean it is necessary to choose carefully the areas where we concentrate our main efforts and to change them in conformity with changes in the routes of movement of the enemy's convoys and the status of the defense of his lines of transportation.

To create a submarine threat within the entire theater, small groups of submarines and individual submarines, operating in extensive areas, are detailed to weakly defended lines of transportation and secondary axes.

In enclosed seas, submarines are employed singly, in limited screens, and in tactical groups.

181. The basic method of action of submarines is for groupings of nuclear and diesel submarines, using nuclear weapons, to deliver mutually coordinated simultaneous and successive strikes against the convoys.

The disposition of submarines for actions against convoys usually includes one or several reconnaissance screens of diesel submarines, individual nuclear torpedo submarines or a small screen of them, several groups or individual submarines with cruise missiles, and strike screens made up of tactical groups or individual torpedo diesel submarines.

When reconnaissance screens of diesel submarines discover a convoy, they establish surveillance over it and report the data on it to the fleet command post. After losing contact with a convoy, and depending on the situation, they continue surveillance in the former area for the purpose of detecting the passage of subsequent convoys or they shift to newly assigned areas.

Nuclear submarines, in accordance with data from the reconnaissance screen of submarines or from aerial reconnaissance, immediately vector on the convoy and, upon detecting it, deliver a series of successive strikes. Subsequently, the nuclear submarines maintain contact with the convoy and provide remaining submarines and aviation with guidance and target designation.

Submarines armed with cruise missiles deliver strikes against transports and escorting ships. Their deployment areas are determined based on the opportunities of exploiting target designations from reconnaissance aviation, reconnaissance submarines, and nuclear or diesel strike submarines. The missile submarines successively shift to the movement zone of the convoy; upon receiving target designation they occupy firing positions and launch their missiles.

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The screens of torpedo diesel submarines shift to the movement zone of a convoy, reform into a combat formation, and upon establishing contact with the convoy, deliver strikes independently against it. After delivering a strike and evading enemy antisubmarine forces, the screens of submarines occupy new areas in order to deliver strikes against subsequent convoys. Submarines which have expended their ammunition reserves are used in reconnaissance screens or return to base.

The strikes of submarines against the transports of convoys are supported by destroying or weakening their close-in escort and covering forces.

182. Fleet missile-carrying aviation is used to deliver strikes independently or jointly with submarines against enemy convoys in the ocean (open sea).

The main methods of action of missile-carrying aviation are simultaneous massed and successive strikes using air-launched cruise missiles with nuclear or conventional warheads. Successive strikes by small groups and individual aircraft are used in actions against convoys with weakened air defense and also under adverse meteorological conditions.

To destroy individual transports and small convoys, missile-carrying aviation can employ the method of free search for targets in the assigned area by individual aircraft and by small groups of them.

The composition of an aviation grouping designated to operate against convoys usually includes: one or several strike groups of aircraft carrying various systems of air-launched cruise missiles with conventional or nuclear warheads to deliver strikes against transports and aircraft carriers; groups of aircraft to destroy air defense ships covering a convoy; jamming aircraft and diversionary groups; groups of aircraft or single aircraft earmarked to destroy radar picket ships; and aircraft for the final reconnaissance, guidance, and monitoring of strike results.

183. The sequence of actions by aviation against a strongly defended enemy convoy may be as follows:

-- before approaching the zone of radar detection of strike missile-carrying aviation, specially allocated aircraft destroy the ships exercising control over fighter aviation and surface-to-air missiles and also destroy the radar picket ships; diversionary actions are carried out and jamming is produced against the operation of the detection and guidance

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stations for fighter aviation and surface-to-air missiles; groups for the neutralization of a convoy's air defense system destroy the escorting ships on the axes of action of the main forces of aviation;

-- a portion of the missile-carrying aviation forces destroy the carriers and air defense ships covering the convoy or put them out of action;

-- the main forces of the aviation grouping destroy the convoy's transports.

As a rule, strikes are delivered against the convoy from several directions with minimum time intervals between attacking echelons of aircraft. Initially, long-range cruise missiles are used and then those with shorter range; in doing so, the maximum possible number of missiles must be used in a salvo.

During an operation aviation also delivers strikes against enemy antisubmarine force groupings in order to support the deployment of submarines; destroys enemy aircraft carrier hunter-killer groups in the ocean (open sea) as they approach the operating area of our submarines, and carries out minelaying on the approaches to the enemy's ports and naval force basing points, in narrows, and at the junctions of his lines of transportation.

184. The special characteristics of the conduct of combat actions on enemy transportation lines in enclosed seas include the following: the relatively short distance of the transportation lines from the basing area of our forces; the location of the movement routes of convoys and individual ships, as a rule, in the enemy coastal zone covered by a strong antisubmarine and air defense system as well as by minefields; the difficulty of detecting, identifying, and of taking action against convoys and transports in the island and skerry areas of the enemy's coastal lines of transportation; the capability of using surface ships and coastal missile units against the entire depth of the sea lanes; the complex conditions for submarine actions due to the limited space, shallows, strong antisubmarine defense, and considerable danger of mines; the great accuracy in determining the location of strike targets and, in connection with this, the increased opportunity of delivering the strikes in a sequence planned beforehand; and the difficulty of organizing the repeated employment of our forces owing to the short duration of the sea crossings of enemy convoys and individual transports.

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185. Cooperation of fleet forces in an operation to disrupt (stop) enemy shipments on ocean and sea lanes is aimed at coordinating the strikes of submarines and naval and long-range aviation against convoys, and also the actions on the main axis with the actions of supporting forces.

When submarines and aviation are used jointly against convoys, as a rule, strikes are delivered on previously established lines, which are determined based on the radius of action of aviation and the capability of submarines to arrive at the line with timeliness. The sequence for the delivery of the strikes must be so designated that earlier strikes will create conditions favoring subsequent strikes.

When submarines and aviation deliver successive strikes against the same convoy, the time intervals between strikes must be curtailed to the utmost by increasing the accuracy in determining the location of the convoy and of friendly forces and by more precise transmission of reconnaissance data. If it is not very important to adhere to a sequence of actions against the convoy, a common strike line may be designated in order to reduce the time between the strikes of submarines and aircraft. In this case, the fleet commander must designate the time of the strike for aviation and move submarines forward to the selected line. When actions are to be on the same line, aviation using nuclear weapons will employ air bursts only.

The joint strikes of surface ship large units and aviation against convoys may be carried out on the same line.

When surface ships are acting in cooperation with submarines against enemy convoys, separation lanes must be allocated.

186. The cooperation of fleet forces with long range aviation large units consists in coordinating and allocating the tasks and operating areas between them, in defining the sequence in which strikes will be delivered, in establishing the procedure for the exchange of reconnaissance data, and in guiding long range aviation against the enemy in the ocean.

Besides this, there is coordination of the measures to neutralize enemy air defense in the flight zone and area of strike targets, of the warning and identification system, and of the questions of the mutual provision of airfields and the organization of rescue for the crews of aircraft that have been shot down or have made a forced landing on the water.

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The cooperation of fleet forces with troops of a coastal front must focus on coordinating the areas, times, and sequence of strikes against the enemy's loading and unloading ports, antisubmarine forces in bases, and air defense system in the flight zone of naval and long range aviation. Provisions must be made to systematically provide front forces with information on strike targets and also with target designation.

187. Control of forces in an operation to disrupt (stop) enemy shipments on ocean and sea lanes consists in the timely assignment of tasks to the forces participating in the operation; in designating the phase lines, times, and sequence of the strikes of the main force groupings; in maintaining their continuous cooperation as they deliver joint strikes; in guiding strike forces to the discovered routes of convoys and in redeploying these forces in case the enemy changes his routes of movement; and in supporting the deployment and actions of our forces in the strike areas.

Control of forces is exercised centrally from the fleet command post.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Navy exercises control in operations conducted by the forces of two or more fleets, and also over missile submarines operating against enemy ports and naval bases in distant ocean areas.

#### Operations to defend our own sea lanes

188. In open naval theaters, operations to defend sea lanes are usually conducted for the purpose of safeguarding military and commercial shipments by sea against enemy actions.

In enclosed seas, safeguarding maritime shipments on behalf of the national economy and coastal fronts is accomplished by having fleet forces conduct combat actions independently or in cooperation with front forces during operations carried out on a coastal axis.

189. Fleet actions in operations to defend our own sea lanes consist in delivering strikes against groupings of enemy forces opposing our maritime shipments and in providing close support and coverage to convoys and transports in sea transit and also to their loading and unloading ports.

When defending sea lanes, the main efforts are concentrated on destroying or weakening enemy fleet forces operating against our convoys in

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sea transit and against our loading and unloading ports. In doing so, the main targets of our strikes in open sea theaters are the enemy's submarines and aircraft carriers, and in enclosed seas they are his shore missile installations, shore-based aircraft, surface ships, and submarines.

190. To carry out operations in defense of our sea lanes, we call upon submarines, fleet aviation large units and units, large units of surface ships, coastal missile and artillery units of the fleet, and also coastal large units of the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country.

Furthermore, a coastal front's large units and units of rocket troops, aviation, and air defense troops may also be called upon to safeguard the maritime shipments of troops and goods important to the national economy.

Submarines are used to destroy enemy surface ships and submarines operating against our convoys, to seek out and destroy missile submarines delivering strikes against ports, and to conduct reconnaissance. Missile submarines are used to destroy groupings of enemy fleet forces in bases and aviation on airfields.

Fleet aviation accomplishes the task of destroying groupings of enemy surface ships and of seeking out and destroying submarines on the routes of movement of convoys, on the approaches to ports and bases, and in the possible firing position areas of missile submarines, as well as conducting aerial reconnaissance.

Surface ships accomplish the tasks of providing convoys (transports) in sea transit and on the approaches to loading and unloading ports (points) with antisubmarine, antimine, air, and anti-torpedo boat defense. Furthermore, surface ships can be used to cover convoys in sea transit against the actions of enemy surface ships and also to support the deployment of our submarines.

Fleet coastal missile and artillery units accomplish the tasks of covering naval bases, loading and unloading ports (points), and convoys and individual transports in sea transit against the strikes of enemy surface ships.

Large units of the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country and those of the coastal front cover loading and unloading ports (points), ship and aviation basing areas, convoys, and large units of combat ships at sea within the limits of the zone of responsibility of

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these large units. Air cover for fleet forces and transports beyond the limits of the zone of responsibility of large units of air defense forces is implemented by specially allocated forces of fighter aviation of the Air Defense Forces of the Country within the range of the aircraft.

Large units (units) of a coastal front's rocket troops may be called upon to destroy enemy ships and aviation in bases and on airfields, and also enemy air defense forces and means in the flight zone of our aviation.

Large units of front aviation are used to destroy or neutralize enemy aviation on airfields and to cover loading and unloading points of transport means as well as convoys at sea against air strikes.

The movement of troops and commercial goods is usually carried out on transport ships of the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet. Limited-scale shipments can be made on auxiliary vessels of the fleet.

To transport troops we use the fastest transport ships, and sometimes combat ships.

191. When defending our sea lanes, the operational disposition of our forces, as a rule, includes the following: a grouping to deliver strikes against enemy forces opposing our maritime shipments; a grouping of transport means and their close escort forces at sea; a grouping of forces to cover transports in loading and unloading points and on their sea crossings against enemy strikes from the sea and from the air; and a grouping of reserve forces.

192. To support the actions of forces in an operation to defend sea lanes, provisions are made: to conduct reconnaissance for the purpose of establishing the composition, basing areas, and initiation of deployment of the enemy grouping of fleet forces for actions against our sea lanes; to guide our strike groupings against the enemy; to strengthen air, antisubmarine, and antimine defense, and also protection of loading and unloading points, and of convoys in sea transit and their escorting forces against weapons of mass destruction; and to complete the engineer preparation of transports and loading and unloading points with consideration for their dispersal and camouflage.

193. The principal methods of accomplishing the task of defending our sea lanes are:

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-- to destroy or weaken enemy fleet groupings operating against the sea lanes by delivering strikes with fleet forces and with front rocket troops and aviation;

-- to bar enemy fleet groupings from penetrating to operate against the lines of transportation by deploying fleet forces and aviation on the threatened axes at sea or by maintaining them at bases and airfields in readiness to deliver strikes against the enemy or to repel his strikes;

-- to provide close escort with ships and aviation to transports in sea transit with troops and cargo;

-- to cover against air and sea strikes the loading and unloading points for transport means and also the basing areas of the fleet forces supporting maritime shipments.

194. Fleet force actions in operations to defend sea lanes may be carried out in the following sequence.

By the time transport means have been concentrated in the loading points, the deployment of submarines and of air, antisubmarine, antimine, and anti-torpedo boat defense forces and means will have been carried out; and missile-carrying aviation, coastal missile and artillery units, and other forces and means will have been readied to cover the lines of transportation; camouflage measures will have been taken, and combat against enemy reconnaissance will have been intensified.

Before beginning to load the transports, strikes are delivered against enemy fleet force groupings which can take action against the loading (unloading) ports and the basing points of forces supporting maritime shipments.

Before the convoys put out to sea, reconnaissance and the search for enemy submarines and mines on the exits from the ports and on the movement routes of the convoys are strengthened and strikes are delivered against enemy forces which can take action against the convoys.

At the appointed time the convoys put out to sea and proceed on the assigned routes to the unloading points. As a rule, over the entire route a single complement of forces provides each convoy with escort.

During the period of sea transit of the convoys we continue to carry out reconnaissance and to deliver strikes against detected enemy groupings

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constituting a threat to the convoys; beforehand, and with the forces of naval bases and antisubmarine aviation, we seek out and destroy enemy submarines on the movement routes of the convoys; and taking into consideration the movements of the convoys, we continuously shift cover submarines to the threatened axes and move fighter aviation to the airfields nearest the transit areas of the convoys.

Convoys can be conducted in succession or at one time. This is determined by the volume of shipments, the availability of transport means and escorting forces, and also the capability of simultaneously processing transports in the loading and unloading points.

Upon completing the shipments, convoys are disbanded and the transport ships and their support forces return to their permanent basing points.

195. The air, antisubmarine, and antimine defense of sea lanes relies on the permanently operating system of defense of the fleet basing areas.

Strengthening the air defense of convoys at sea is accomplished by including in the makeup of the escorting forces radar picket ships and ships with surface-to-air missiles which have been moved forward to the most threatened axes, and by maneuvering fighter aviation in accordance with the convoy movement routes and having it patrol over the convoys.

Seeking out and destroying submarines at sea, on the approaches to the loading (unloading) points, and in the zone of movement of the convoys is accomplished by specially established groups of antisubmarine forces. Destroying enemy submarines that have broken through to a convoy is accomplished by the convoy's distant and close antisubmarine escort forces.

When enemy submarines are detected on the movement route and adequate forces are lacking to destroy them with timeliness, a convoy can change course or go into the nearest sheltered port (point) for the time required.

The anti-torpedo boat defense of convoys is provided by a convoy's close escort forces, which destroy enemy torpedo boats as they approach the line from which they can use their weapons against the convoy's transports.

In areas that are dangerous from the aspect of mines, navigation is carried out in channels that have been swept or convoys are conducted in the wake of the minesweepers. Floating mines discovered on convoy movement routes are immediately destroyed.

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196. When carrying out actions to defend sea lanes in island and skerry areas and in narrows, we must take into consideration the complex navigational conditions, the increased danger of mines, the necessity of using ships of limited tonnage, the advisability of effecting shipments only in small convoys or in individual transports, and the possibility of establishing a more reliable defense of the shipments and achieving greater concealment of the movement of transport means.

197. Actions to defend sea lanes in ice conditions are characterized by the following features: the necessity of keeping ice channels in constant readiness or of piloting ships behind icebreakers, the difficulty of camouflaging shipments and of having convoys (transports) evade air action, the difficulty of contending with enemy mines in the ice channels; and the possibility of setting up temporary takeoff and landing strips for antisubmarine defense helicopters and fighter aircraft as well as radiotechnical surveillance posts on the ice.

When conducting operations to defend sea lanes in arctic areas, we must take into account the complexity of combating enemy nuclear submarines operating underneath the ice against convoys.

198. The cooperation of forces in an operation to defend our own sea lanes is aimed at coordinating: strikes against enemy groupings at sea with the movement of convoys; the actions of forces and means of the fleet, Air Defense Forces of the Country, and air defense troops of the coastal front when repelling aircraft and cruise missile strikes against loading (unloading) points and convoys on sea crossings; the actions of naval bases and other large units participating in accomplishing the tasks.

When carrying out shipments in support of ground forces, basic measures to organize the shipments are coordinated with the front (army) commander. To accomplish the task of defending sea lanes, provisions must be made for the coordinated use of fleet forces, front missile large units (units) and aviation, the forces and means of the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country and those of the coastal front, and in individual cases, of long range aviation also.

199. Control of the forces in an operation to defend our own sea lanes is exercised from the fleet command post.

During actions to defend our own sea lanes, the fleet commander establishes the departure time and movement procedure of each convoy, defines strike targets and the forces delivering the strikes, designates

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phase lines, times, and the sequence for the delivery of strikes by the fleet's submarines and missile-carrying aviation against enemy fleet ship groupings, and maintains the cooperation of the covering forces and convoys.

The fleet commander exercises control over the convoys through the convoy commanders, who usually are the commanders of the large units accomplishing the task of close escort. A convoy commander is at the same time the commander of the escorting forces.

Stable control of the forces when sea lanes are being defended is ensured by organizing secure and reliable communications between the fleet commander and the commanders of the convoys and of large units participating in the operation.

The use of radio communications means by ships and transports at sea must be very restricted. As a rule, only the convoy commander can be permitted use of means of long-range radio communications and radiotechnical surveillance. Communications within a convoy are handled primarily by visual and other means which cannot be detected by the enemy over a great distance.

When it is impossible to control fighter aviation from the shore air defense command post, on the convoy commander's ship a shipboard control and guidance post for fighter aviation (KPUNIA) is set up headed by an officer from the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country or from those of the coastal front.

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## CHAPTER 6

### JOINT ACTIONS OF A FLEET AND FRONT FORCES ON COASTAL AXES

#### Fleet actions in ground forces offensive operations on coastal axes

200. A fleet can accomplish the following tasks in a front troop offensive operation on a coastal axis:

- destroy fleet force groupings of the enemy which are delivering strikes from the sea against the attacking troops and prevent his ship large units and amphibious landings forces from entering enclosed seas through straits;
- disrupt (stop) the seaborne shipment of troops and supplies and blockade an enemy grouping that is pressed to the sea or encircled;
- debark amphibious landing forces and support front troops making an assault crossing of wide water obstacles;
- destroy enemy amphibious landing forces at sea and participate in repelling their debarkation on the shore;
- provide our own coastal front with the sealift of troops and materiel;
- destroy naval bases, ports, and other important coastal installations.

The tasks of a fleet in the offensive operation of front troops are set forth by the Supreme High Command and are refined jointly with the coastal front commander in accordance with the aims and concept of the offensive operation, the composition of the forces, the anticipated nature of the enemy's actions at sea, the combat strength of the fleet forces, and the overall situation in the given theater of military operations.

( The Navy's efforts are focused primarily on destroying the enemy's aircraft carriers, submarines, and convoys. )

201. To conduct combat actions in a coastal front's offensive operation we bring in large units and units of all branch arms of the

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fleet.

Submarines and aircraft accomplish the task of destroying the enemy's ship groupings, convoys, amphibious landing detachments, and submarines; of destroying naval bases, ports, and other important shore installations; and they also conduct reconnaissance.

Surface ships are called upon to provide sealift in support of the front, to escort amphibious landing detachments and neutralize enemy fire means while our amphibious landing forces are debarking, to seek out and destroy submarines, to rout convoys and amphibious landing detachments, to participate in repelling enemy amphibious landings on our shores, and to lay mines in coastal areas.

Coastal missile and artillery units are called upon to destroy convoys, amphibious landing detachments, and other enemy ship groupings within range of their weapons, and also to participate in repelling the debarkation of amphibious landing forces.

202. For a fleet to accomplish its tasks in an offensive operation by troops of a coastal front, the following groupings of forces can be established:

- a grouping of forces to destroy large units of enemy surface ships;
- a grouping of forces to disrupt sea traffic;
- a grouping of forces to land amphibious landing forces (to support assault crossings of water obstacles);
- a grouping of forces to bar enemy amphibious landings; and
- a grouping of forces to defend our own sea lanes.

Furthermore, a reserve is allocated.

203. In offensive operations on coastal axes, the cooperation of the participating forces of the front, fleet, and large units of long range aviation and of the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country will be coordinated overall by the Supreme High Command. When operations are being conducted along the coast of an enclosed sea, as a rule the front commander will be charged with organizing cooperation, and the necessary fleet forces and long range aviation large units may be operationally

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subordinated to him. If the entire fleet is subordinated to the front commander during the period the operation is being conducted, then in this case the fleet commander will be the deputy front commander for the navy. The Supreme High Command will determine the time when the fleet becomes operationally subordinate to the front commander and when it is released from subordination. When accomplishing tasks to seize islands or to defend islands and naval bases, a portion of the front (army) forces or an entire corps may be subordinated to the fleet commander. //

204. In his decision for the offensive operation (battle) on a coastal axis, the front or army (corps) commander determines jointly with the fleet, flotilla (fleet large unit) commander the following, in addition to the general questions: the procedure for the delivery of joint strikes by forces of the front, fleet, and long range aviation against the enemy on land and on the sea; the area and time for an amphibious landing and the forces detailed to effect the landing and to support it; and the procedure for implementing a blockade from the sea against an enemy grouping pinned against the shore and the methods of destroying it.

His decision must make provisions for measures for the comprehensive support of jointly executed tasks and for the organization of cooperation.

205. The actions of fleet forces are coordinated with the combat actions of front troops. This is achieved by mutually clarifying the tasks assigned to the front and to the fleet, by working out a cooperation plan, and by reciprocally detailing responsible officers of the command to the staffs of the coastal front and the fleet.

Based on the decisions of the front commander and fleet commander, the staffs work out the cooperation plan, which sets forth:

- the sequence of actions for front troops and fleet forces when they are accomplishing their tasks;
- the procedure for the use of weapons of mass destruction;
- measures according to the types of support to be carried out by joint front and fleet efforts;
- measures for ensuring continuous and stable communications between cooperating forces and for warning, identification, and mutual information exchange;

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-- mutual and timely information exchange on the situation on the land, in the air, and at sea.

The coastal front commander organizes the cooperation of coastal front troops with the fleet forces detailed to participate in an amphibious landing, in the assault crossing of water obstacles, and in repelling an enemy amphibious landing.

The fleet commander organizes the cooperation of fleet forces and their supporting front forces, and sometimes of long range aviation forces, when tasks assigned to the fleet are being accomplished, and he also organizes cooperation with the formations (large units) of the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country which are covering the fleet's forces and installations.

206. Measures to support the actions of fleet forces in an offensive operation of coastal front troops are coordinated with the corresponding measures being carried out by front troops. In doing so, provisions are made to coordinate: the areas and targets of reconnaissance and the organization of the exchange of reconnaissance data; measures for camouflage and warfare against enemy radioelectronic means; the procedure to cover fleet installations against enemy air strikes with front air defense forces and means; the organization of the defense and protection of fleet installations located in the zone of action of coastal front troops; the implementation of measures for the engineer preparation of troop and materiel loading and unloading points and also for the engineer support of amphibious assault landings.

The organization of each type of support is continuously updated as front troops advance on the coast.

207. Fleet forces accomplish the tasks assigned to them in the sequence which is required to support the front's offensive operation. In doing so, as a rule, the fleet will accomplish a number of tasks while still in the preparatory period of the operation (cover troop groupings against enemy naval force strikes from the sea, disrupt sea traffic, provide sealift in support of front troops, etc.). Furthermore, when front troops begin the offensive, the fleet can set down landing forces, disrupt the sea evacuation of enemy troop groupings, and execute other tasks in keeping with the development of the front operation.

As attacking troops of the front advance, the extent of coast being covered against enemy strikes from the sea is increased, as is the length

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of the sea lanes; and the areas where fleet forces are operating against enemy sea lanes change. This requires fleet forces to be redeployed and new basing areas and points to be rapidly captured.

208. The commander usually exercises control over fleet forces from the main command post, and in necessary cases, from an auxiliary control post. In the course of a front operation, the fleet commander may change the location of the auxiliary control post, taking into consideration the actions of front troops and the rebasing of fleet forces to new areas.

209. The actions of fleet forces and front troops in an offensive operation on a coastal axis often require the debarkation of tactical amphibious landing forces.

Amphibious landing forces are used in an offensive operation on a coastal axis to carry out the following tasks: to assist front troops in encircling and destroying important individual enemy groupings and also in seizing naval bases, ports, and other important installations on the shore; to capture small islands; to hold up the movement of enemy operational reserves to the front lines; and to capture missile launching sites, airfields, and nuclear weapons depots in coastal areas.

#### Amphibious landing operations

210. Amphibious landing operations are conducted for the purpose of seizing major islands, groups of islands, straits zones, or very important coastal areas and naval bases. These operations are carried out by the joint efforts of the front and fleet in cooperation with large units of the Strategic Rocket Forces, Air Forces, and Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country.

Success in an amphibious landing operation is ensured: by comprehensively and thoroughly planning it; by destroying with timeliness the enemy's nuclear weapons, aircraft, and naval forces in the theater of military operations; by dependably neutralizing his defense in the debarkation area of the landing; by coordinating the actions of all forces and means engaged in the operation; by having airborne and amphibious landing forces exploit with timeliness the results of nuclear strikes delivered against the enemy; by having the landing force troops embark, make the sea crossing, and disembark at high rates of speed and by having them operate aggressively to complete the enemy's rout and seize his vitally important areas; and by reliably supporting landing force troops and fleet forces against enemy strikes from the sea and the air.

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211. Combat actions in an amphibious landing operation include: the delivery of nuclear strikes against the nuclear attack means, the antilanding defense forces, the reserves, and other important targets of the enemy; the landing of airborne landing forces, the battle for the beachhead, and the landing of the amphibious landing force troops; and the fulfilment of tasks on shore by the landing force troops after landing.

Simultaneously with this, we neutralize and destroy enemy ship and aviation groupings which pose a threat to the landing force and its supporting fleet forces.

In an amphibious landing operation, as a rule, the main efforts are concentrated on routing the enemy's antilanding defense forces in the landing areas and also his aircraft carrier groupings opposing the debarkation of the landing force.

212. Depending on the composition of the landing force, the tasks assigned to it, the availability of transport and landing means, the nature of the enemy's defense, the possibility of reliably neutralizing it, and the military-geographic conditions in the theater, an amphibious landing force can be put ashore in one area or several areas. The landing area of a landing force usually includes several landing sectors, and each landing sector may have several landing points. Within the boundaries of each landing area, the landing troops, fleet forces, and aviation engage in the battle for the beachhead, which is to be organized by the commander of the landing ship forces.

An amphibious landing force can be set down on an unprepared shore, in ports, or simultaneously on the shore and in enemy ports using special landing ships and transports.

A landing may be made:

-- by the "shore-to-shore" method without reloading troops from the transports into landing craft;

-- by the combined method, where the first echelon of the landing force is debarked by the "shore-to-shore" method and the second echelon uses the "ship-to-shore" method, reloading troops from the transports into landing craft.

Under favorable hydrometeorological conditions ground forces subunits and units can make assault crossings of straits and minor expanses of sea

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on their own amphibious means.

213. An amphibious landing force is usually put ashore in several echelons, whose number and composition will depend on the assigned task, landing conditions, and availability of amphibious landing craft.

The task of the first-echelon troops is to seize a shore sector in cooperation with airborne landing forces or independently, to develop an offensive into the depth, and to support the landing and deployment of subsequent echelons. The second and subsequent echelons of a landing force are used to build up the efforts of the first echelon and achieve the final aims of the operation.

Airborne landing forces are used to seize and hold the coastal zone in the area (areas) of the amphibious landing, to interdict the approach of enemy reserves to the landing sectors of an amphibious landing, and also to capture important areas and targets in enemy territory.

Rocket troops of the front and armies in an amphibious landing operation destroy the enemy's nuclear attack means, neutralize his antilanding defenses, destroy reserves, aviation on airfields, and control posts; demolish naval bases and ports, and destroy other important targets.

In an amphibious landing operation the front air army combats the enemy's nuclear attack means and aircraft, participates in neutralizing the antilanding defense, supports the actions of the amphibious landing force during the landing and battle on the shore; and, in cooperation with Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country, front air defense troops, and fleet air defense forces and means, it secures the landing force troops and landing ship forces against enemy air strikes.

214. The fleet in an amphibious landing operation organizes the embarkation of the troops into assault transports and provides their sealift; it accomplishes the debarkation of the amphibious landing force on the enemy shore; it covers the landing force against enemy strikes from the sea and participates in securing it against air strikes in the embarkation areas, in sea transit, and while debarking; it makes breaches in the antilanding obstacles in and under the water; it supports ground forces subunits carrying out the assault crossing of a water obstacle on their own amphibious means; it supports landing troops as they execute their tasks on the shore; it accomplishes the delivery of materiel to the debarked troops; and it provides evacuation for the wounded.

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Submarines are used independently or jointly with fleet aviation primarily to destroy enemy groupings of surface ships and submarines at sea and to interdict their breakthrough to the landing ship detachments. Missile submarines can be used to deliver strikes against enemy fleet forces in bases. Furthermore, submarines can conduct reconnaissance, and land sabotage and reconnaissance groups on the enemy coast.

Fleet aviation, independently or jointly with long range aviation and submarines, and -- in individual cases -- in cooperation with missile ships and coastal missile units of the fleet, destroys enemy ship groupings at sea and in bases, seeks out and destroys submarines, and reconnoiters enemy fleet forces.

Surface ships are used for the close escorting of assault transports and to cover landing ship detachments against enemy strikes during sea transit, to defend transports and landing craft in the landing areas, to provide minesweeping on the movement route of the landing force and in the landing areas, to lead the groups of amphibious tanks and armored personnel carriers, and to support landing troops while they are debarking and accomplishing the tasks on shore.

Landing ships and specially equipped transports are used to carry the troops, combat equipment, and materiel stores of the landing force.

Fleet coastal missile and artillery large units and units are called upon to cover troop concentration areas and landing force embarkation points against enemy surface ship strikes from the sea.

Naval infantry units operate as a part of the forward detachments of the first echelon of the amphibious landing force and carry out the tasks of seizing beachheads on the enemy shore and of supporting the debarkation of the first echelon of the amphibious landing force.

215. Nuclear weapons in an amphibious landing operation are used to destroy the enemy's nuclear attack means, to rout his aviation and ship groupings, to neutralize the antilanding defense, and to disrupt the system of control.

Fleet forces use nuclear weapons to destroy enemy ship groupings posing a threat to the landing force.

As a rule, the enemy antilanding defense in the landing areas is neutralized with nuclear weapons by the missile large units (units) and

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front aviation.

In individual cases, fleet forces may also deliver nuclear strikes to neutralize the main enemy centers of resistance in the antilanding defense system.

216. During sea transit, the landing force is covered against enemy surface ship strikes by specially allocated fleet forces. When accomplishing this task, fleet actions may be supported by front aviation large units and, in ocean theaters, by long range aviation.

Air defense in the concentration areas of the amphibious landing troops, in their embarkation points, in ship anchorage points, and forming-up areas of the landing detachments is carried out by forces and means of the front and fleet air defense troops and of the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country.

Landing force detachments in sea transit and during landing are safeguarded against enemy air strikes by ship means of the fleet, by landing force means, and by the actions of fighter aviation of the front air army and of the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country to the full flying radius of the aircraft.

With the landing of the troops of the first echelon of the landing force, surface-to-air missile units are deployed and fighter aviation is also rebased to airfields seized from the enemy or prepared by the landing force troops.

217. As a rule, an amphibious landing operation is organized and carried out by the front commander, in which case the fleet commander is his deputy for the naval element. In individual cases, control of the amphibious landing operation may be charged to the fleet commander.

Subordinated to the front commander are:

-- the commanders of the landing ship forces, who are responsible for organizing the embarkation, sea transit, and debarkation of the landing force troops in the designated areas;

-- the commanders of the amphibious and airborne landing forces, who are responsible for the fulfilment of the tasks of the landing forces on the shore.

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Fleet forces and cooperating large units of long range aviation which are supporting the sea transit and debarkation of the amphibious landing force against enemy strikes from the sea will operate under the immediate control of the fleet commander.

Commanders of fleet large units are designated as commanders of the landing ship forces. To them are subordinated:

- the commanders of the landing ship detachments, who are responsible for the security and timeliness of the sea transit of the assault transports and also for the debarkation of the landing force troops on the shore;

- the commanders of the ship large units which support the debarkation of landing force troops on the shore and their actions on shore;

- the commander of the offshore defense force, who organizes the antisubmarine, antimine, and anti-torpedo boat defense and also the dispersed anchorage and the movement schedule of assault transports in the landing area;

- the commander of the landing base (in those areas where one is established), who organizes the unloading of landing force equipment and cargo and their distribution, protection, and dispatch according to destination;

- the commander of the hydrographic detachment, who is responsible for the navigational-hydrographic and hydrometeorological support of the crossing and battle for the beachhead, and also the commanders of other special subunits (emergency rescue detachment, jamming group, and others).

Upon receiving the embarkation order and up to the completion of the debarkation of the main body of the landing force's first echelon, the commander of the ground forces large unit (unit) which is debarking in the role of amphibious landing force is subordinated to the commander of the landing ship forces.

The command post of the landing ship forces is located on a ship which has the necessary communications means to control the forces subordinated to it during sea transit and the battle for the beachhead.

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The commander of the ground forces large unit being put ashore in the role of amphibious landing force is located on the same ship with the commander of the landing ship forces and transfers to the shore after the debarkation of the main body of the first echelon of the landing force.

218. Preparing an amphibious landing operation will include, in addition to the conduct of the usual measures: concentrating transport and landing means; preparing embarkation points and transport means in the engineer aspect; moving landing force troops up to the areas of embarkation (loading) onto transport means; training troops in rapid embarkation (loading) onto transport means, in their debarkation on the shore, and in the conduct of rapid offensive actions.

219. When estimating and calculating enemy capabilities, it is necessary to determine the grouping of antilanding defense forces and means in the landing area of the landing force, and above all, the enemy's capabilities of using nuclear and chemical weapons for strikes against the landing force; the navigational-hydrographic and military-topographic conditions from the point of view of convenience for the landing and conduct of battle by amphibious and airborne landing forces on the shore; the composition and disposition of the groupings of enemy surface ships, submarines, and aviation and their capabilities of delivering strikes against the landing force in the embarkation points, in sea transit, and in the landing areas.

220. When estimating and calculating the employment of their own forces, the front and fleet command and staff, with the commanders of the amphibious and airborne landing forces, jointly determine: the nature of the actions of the amphibious and airborne landing forces to accomplish the tasks on the shore, the landing areas and sectors of the amphibious landing force, the landing areas of the airborne landing forces, the time and duration of the landing on each of these axes; the number and disposition of the landing ships available in the fleet, and also the number of transports of the naval fleet which can be used to carry the landing forces; the method of putting the amphibious landing force ashore; the procedure and times for embarking the landing force on assault transports; the airfields for loading up the airborne landing force and the times when it is to be ready for departure; the composition of the forces escorting and covering the landing force during sea transit and in the landing areas; the sea crossing procedure for the landing force and also the forces and means to neutralize the enemy's antilanding defense and to support the troops put ashore; the loading points for the landing troops, the procedure for concentrating assault transports and escorting and covering ships at

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these points; the actions of fleet forces to destroy groupings of enemy ships and submarines; the organization of communications, observation, identification, and warning; and the measures concerning all types of support for the landing force.

221. Based on his ascertainment of the assigned task, on conclusions drawn from the assessment of the situation and the calculations made on the capabilities of the enemy and of our own troops, the front troop commander (fleet commander) arrives at a decision on the conduct of the amphibious landing operation; and, in conformity with it, the front (fleet) staff develops an operational directive (combat order).

The operational directive (combat order) sets forth:

- the conclusions drawn from the assessment of the situation and of the antilanding defense of the enemy;
- the purpose and concept of the landing operation;
- the forces, composition, and tasks of the amphibious landing force, the area and time it is to be loaded on assault transports, and the landing areas and time;
- the forces, composition, and tasks of the airborne landing force, the departure area for the landing, and the drop (landing) time and area;
- the tasks of the naval fleet for support of the debarkation of the amphibious landing force;
- the tasks to be accomplished by rocket troops, the targets to be struck, and the number and yield of the nuclear warheads to be expended;
- the tasks of the air army, the nuclear warheads allocated, and the flight resources;
- the times and procedure for concentrating in the embarkation and departure area for the troops of the amphibious and airborne landing forces, and also other special instructions;
- control -- the commanders of the amphibious and airborne landing forces, of the landing ship and air-landing forces, and of the escorting and covering forces; and the command post locations and the deputy

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commanders.

222. During sea transit and landing, the groupings of forces and means include:

- landing ship forces of the amphibious landing, made up of landing ship detachments with the troops to be landed and their protective forces;
- forces to neutralize the enemy antilanding defense;
- forces covering the landing force during sea transit and in the landing area;
- reserves.

223. An amphibious landing is planned by tasks. The substance of the tasks, depending on the situation, may be:

- destruction and neutralization of the nuclear attack means of the enemy and his main troop, aviation, and fleet groupings; the embarkation of troops into transport means and their sea transit; airlift of the airborne landing force;
- landing of the first echelon of the amphibious landing force and the drop of the airborne landing force, routing of the first echelon of the enemy antilanding defense;
- landing of the subsequent echelons of the amphibious landing force, development of the offensive into the depth, destruction of the approaching reserves, and achievement of the assigned objectives of the operation.

224. The amphibious landing operation plan is developed by the front staff with the participation of the fleet staff. The cooperation of all formations (large units) of the branches of the Armed Forces engaged in the operation is defined in the unified plan for the amphibious landing operation.

Special attention is devoted to coordinating the delivery of nuclear strikes by the various means against the enemy, to allocating the tasks most precisely among front troops, the fleet, and aviation, to ensuring the secrecy of preparations for the operation, and to achieving surprise.

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Based on the decision adopted and the plan for the amphibious operation, the fleet commander assigns combat tasks to the fleet's large units and units, and the fleet staff develops the plan of action for the fleet forces in the amphibious landing operation.

225. The cooperation of the forces in an amphibious landing operation is implemented in support of the landing troops which are to be put ashore on the main axis. The front commander coordinates the actions of the landing force with the actions of the fleet, aviation, and Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country, and with the nuclear strikes in order to exploit strike results with timeliness, and he also sets up the cooperation procedure between the landing ship forces and the forces ensuring neutralization of the enemy's antilanding defense; between the forces operating in the various landing areas; between the amphibious and the airborne landing forces; and between the landing force troops put ashore and the forces supporting their actions on the shore.

When organizing cooperation between the landing ship forces and the forces ensuring neutralization of the enemy's antilanding defense, the following are coordinated: the targets and times for the delivery of nuclear strikes and the types of bursts, and also the targets for the use of chemical weapons; the procedure for changing and pinpointing targets which are to be destroyed or neutralized; the signals for the initiation of a strike against targets in the enemy's antilanding defense; the procedure for informing, warning, and identifying one's own forces at sea and on shore, and also the method of designating the forward edge of the attacking troops of the landing force.

When organizing cooperation between units of the amphibious and airborne landing forces, provisions are made: to clarify the tasks, areas, and times for the deplaning of the airborne landing forces; to coordinate the actions of the airborne landing forces and amphibious units according to axes, and also the actions of the forces supporting the landing and offensive of the amphibious and airborne landing forces, especially those using nuclear warheads; and to establish a system of identifying one's own forces.

For the purposes of implementing cooperation between troops put ashore and the forces supporting their actions on shore, the following are coordinated: the targets and forces of the enemy's antilanding defense, including his reserves, which are to be destroyed or neutralized; the procedure for using nuclear warheads to disrupt enemy counterattacks and to support the offensive of the landing force troops; the organization of

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target designation and the system of notification of the results of the actions of supporting forces and of landing force units; and the identification procedure for one's own forces.

226. Cooperation between the landing ship forces and the forces providing their coverage against enemy strikes from the sea is organized by the fleet commander, with provisions being made for: coordination of the areas of the actions of submarines and surface ships relative to the landing ship detachments they are to cover and the most dangerous groupings of enemy fleet forces; maintenance of the readiness of aviation and coastal missile units of the fleet and the procedure for requesting them; the procedure for the delivery of strikes by covering forces against enemy fleet force groupings; and coordination of the actions of antisubmarine forces with the movement of the landing ship detachments.

227. Reconnaissance in an amphibious landing operation is conducted by front and fleet forces according to a unified plan and is focused on discovering: the enemy's nuclear attack means, his antilanding defense system, the composition and locations of reserves, ship groupings, aviation, and shore missile units which could oppose the debarkation of the landing force; the antilanding obstacles in the water and on the shore; the condition of ports and their facilities, and also the navigational and hydrographic conditions in the landing areas of the landing force (depth, fluctuations in sea level, presence of navigational hazards, conspicuous points, beaches, moorings, topography of the terrain, etc.).

228. Troops are brought out to waiting areas ahead of time before the embarkation on the transport means begins.

Waiting areas are selected at a distance away from the embarkation points which will ensure the troops are positioned in a dispersed and concealed manner and can be moved out rapidly for the embarkation.

Concentrating transport means, amphibious landing means, and combat ships in the embarkation points is carried out immediately before the embarkation with the observance of all camouflage measures.

229. The conduct of an amphibious landing operation begins from the moment troops embark on the transport means.

The embarkation of troops and the loading of combat equipment and materiel reserves onto assault transports is carried out in the shortest time possible, dispersed in several areas and points, with observance of

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requirements for secrecy, primarily at night, and embarkation ends immediately before the landing force moves out to sea.

The embarkation and loading are carried out taking into consideration the echeloning that has been adopted for the landing and the time each of the landing ship detachments begins the sea crossing.

The embarkation procedure must ensure the capability of disembarking rapidly and in the necessary sequence when landing force troops are committed to battle, that is, the sequence in embarking troop units on a ship must be in the reverse order of their landing. When embarking, the integrity of troop tactical subunits must be preserved.

The embarkation points for landing force troops and the anchorages for transport means and combat ships must be reliably safeguarded against air attacks and strikes from enemy submarines and surface ships. Exit channels are swept for mines.

230. The departure time of the landing force is determined on the basis of the time planned for the initiation of the landing and the duration of the sea crossing and deployment of the landing ship forces, taking into consideration a reserve of time and the requirements for camouflage.

The departure of landing ship detachments from embarkation points is supported by all the types of defense and protection offered by the forces of the naval bases and also by the forces detailed for the close escorting of the landing force detachments.

When landing ship detachments begin to move out from the embarkation points, the submarines and then the surface ships detailed to cover the landing force complete their deployment on the threatened axes.

The cruise formation of the landing force during sea transit must correspond to the adopted sequence for putting landing force troops ashore in each of the landing areas and sectors.

The ship large units designated to support the debarkation of the landing force position themselves within the cruise formation of the landing force so as to cover the landing ship detachments against the strikes of enemy surface ships and aviation.

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Landing ship detachments of diversionary and auxiliary landing forces usually proceed with a head start on the main forces.

By the time the first-echelon landing ship detachments come into the landing areas and sectors, any possible straggling by individual detachments must have been eliminated and the cruise formation of the landing force must conform to the planned sequence of actions of the forces as they debark on each axis.

While the landing force is in sea transit, individual ground forces subunits, with appropriate support from ships of the fleet, can carry out the assault crossing of limited-size water obstacles on their own amphibious means. They must get to the shore simultaneously with the forward detachments of the first echelon.

231. Actions to destroy enemy groupings posing a threat to the landing force detachments during sea transit are initiated even before the landing force embarks on the ships. During this period, large units of front rocket troops and aviation will deliver strikes against enemy missile sites, airfields, and naval bases.

While the landing force is in sea transit, large units (units) of rocket troops, missile ships, long range aviation, and front aviation will deliver strikes using nuclear and chemical warheads against newly discovered missile sites of the enemy, his troop groupings, and important defense installations in the landing areas of the amphibious and airborne landing forces.

Strikes against enemy ship groupings while the landing force is in sea transit are delivered by naval missile-carrying aviation forces and submarines with the participation of large units of front (long range) aviation, taking into consideration the location of the landing ship detachments and also reconnaissance data on the position, composition, and nature of the actions of enemy groupings.

232. The most expedient method of neutralizing the enemy's antilanding defense before initiating the debarkation of the landing force is to deliver nuclear strikes against enemy troop groupings in the landing area and against his reserves. In doing so, we must take into account the fact that enemy missile units and atomic artillery must be neutralized before the landing ship detachments come into their zone of action. Nuclear strikes against antilanding defense targets disposed along the water's edge in the landing areas are delivered taking into account the

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security of the landing force troops approaching the shore.

To destroy enemy targets in the landing area, especially those located at the water's edge, air bursts are employed. Surface nuclear bursts are used only against targets located in the interior when meteorological conditions are favorable. Chemical weapons are used against the enemy's reserves.

233. As a rule, the landing (drop) of an airborne landing force precedes the debarkation of the amphibious landing force. The debarkation of the troops of an amphibious landing force begins upon a signal from the commander of the landing ship forces. In order to seize the enemy shore and create conditions favoring the actions of the main first-echelon complement of the landing force, immediately after the nuclear strikes forward detachments are rapidly set down first on the enemy shore from helicopters or landing ships. The ground forces subunits making an assault crossing of the water obstacle on their own amphibious means get to the shore at the same time. Specially detailed large units and units of aviation and ships support the actions of the forward detachments on shore.

The debarkation of the first and subsequent echelons of an amphibious landing force is supported by sweeping approach channels for mines and by clearing engineer antilanding obstacles in the water and on the shore.

Engineer units and subunits of the hydrographic, hydrometeorological, medical, and other special services which have been put ashore with the forward detachments proceed to prepare landing points and to organize landing bases in order to support the approach and debarkation of the landing force's subsequent echelons and the unloading of combat equipment and materiel reserves.

234. Immediately on the heels of the forward detachments, the remaining first-echelon complement of the landing force debarks without bunching up in the beach zone; and, exploiting the favorable conditions created by the nuclear strikes, it deploys on the move and attacks without delay for the purpose of fulfilling the assigned tasks.

Ships detailed to support the landing force safeguard the landing and offensive of the landing force's first echelon in cooperation with large units and units of front rocket troops and aviation. The fleet, with specially detailed forces, continues to cover the first and subsequent echelons of landing ship detachments against enemy strikes from the sea.

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Airborne landing forces will conduct combat actions destroying opposing enemy troops jointly with the amphibious landing force, holding important phase lines; and preventing reserves from breaking through to the landing area.

235. Troops of the second and subsequent echelons of the landing force begin debarking immediately after the first echelon completes debarking.

As the debarkation proceeds, the main forces deploy on the move and dash forward without delay for the purpose of rapidly capturing important objectives in enemy territory. The buildup of the landing force, depending on the situation, may be carried out by additionally allocated forces transported by sea and by air.

As the main body of the amphibious landing force goes over to the offensive, the fleet covers troops on the landing beachhead against enemy strikes from the sea, ensures that seaborne reinforcements and all types of materiel are delivered to the landing force, provides sea evacuation of the wounded, and also supports the actions of landing force troops on shore.

Actions of fleet forces to defend ground forces on coastal axes

236. In defending ground forces on a coastal axis, a fleet can accomplish the following main tasks:

- destroy enemy groupings of aircraft carriers and other ships at sea and in bases;

- disrupt the sea traffic of the enemy's coastal grouping of ground forces;

- provide our own coastal front with the sealift of troops and materiel;

- destroy enemy amphibious landing forces at sea and on the approaches to the coast.

When the defensive operations of ground forces on a coastal axis develop unsuccessfully, a fleet may be given the task of providing for the evacuation of troop groupings that have been encircled or pressed to the sea. The Supreme High Command defines the tasks for the fleet, and these are refined jointly with the coastal front commander.

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237. Taking into consideration the content of the fleet's tasks and the sequence in which it accomplishes them when ground forces on a coastal axis are preparing and conducting defensive actions, the following grouping of forces may be established ahead of time or during combat actions:

- a grouping to combat large units of enemy ships;
- a grouping to disrupt enemy sea traffic;
- a grouping to conduct combat actions in order to prevent (disrupt) the debarkation of enemy amphibious landing forces;
- a grouping to defend our own sea lanes.

Furthermore, reserves are allocated.

238. Cooperation between fleet forces and ground forces during defensive actions on a coastal axis is organized by the front and army (large unit) commanders and consists in coordinating the time periods, areas, sequence, and methods when assigned tasks are being accomplished. When tasks assigned to the fleet are being accomplished, the fleet commander organizes the cooperation of fleet forces and the allocated supporting large units of front aviation, and in ocean theaters, of long range aviation.

In the defensive operations of ground forces on coastal axes, the actions of fleet forces are provided with air cover by forces and means of the front air defense and of the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country.

239. Combat and transport ships and military transport aircraft are used to evacuate troops, civilians, and valuable materiel from isolated sectors of the coast and islands. To cover the embarkation and loading, strong rearguards are detailed from the toughest units and subunits, fleet forces, and air defense forces and means.

The sea transit is carried out either in strongly defended convoys, or in individual ships primarily at night. Military transport aviation makes flights by individual aircraft or by small groups of aircraft and again primarily at night.

Rearguards withdraw to the embarkation points after the main forces have departed. The evacuation of the rearguards can be carried out on

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combat and transport aircraft and on combat ships, including submarines.

The army commander is usually charged with directing the evacuation from isolated sectors of the seacoast and from islands. Sometimes the fleet commander may be charged with directing the evacuation.

Combat against enemy amphibious landings

240. The destruction of an enemy amphibious landing force is accomplished by delivering strikes against it in its concentration and embarkation points, during its sea transit, while repelling the landing, and also by destroying the debarked landing force on the shore.

The conduct of combat actions to defend a seacoast against the debarkation of enemy landing forces rests upon an antilanding defense established beforehand.

241. The disposition of the defense of a seacoast includes:

- ground forces groupings on the coast (islands) to be defended;
- groupings of fleet forces and aviation to support the defending troops when repelling the debarkation of an enemy landing force;
- engineer preparation of the coast (islands) which ensures a stable defense against amphibious and airborne landings and preserves forces and means against enemy strikes;
- a system of naval minefields on the approaches to the coast (islands) and of engineer antilanding obstacles at the water's edge and on the shore;
- a unified system of fire for missile and artillery units of the ground forces, fleet forces, and shipboard missile and artillery weapons engaged in the defense of the seacoast;
- a sea and air observation system on the approaches to the defended coast (islands) by reconnaissance forces and means, the picket service, and technical detection means.

The main forces of the ground forces defending the seacoast are disposed in areas which permit them to move with timeliness to the most likely axes of debarkation of a landing force.

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Usually the front (army) commander organizes the defense of the seacoast with the participation of the fleet commander.

242. Disrupting an enemy landing operation can be achieved by destroying the main body of the landing force in its concentration and embarkation points and during its sea transit or in the landing area by having front (army) missile troops, fleet forces, long range aviation, and defending troops deliver nuclear strikes.

In all cases we must strive to rout the enemy landing force as far away from our coast as possible. The main efforts are usually concentrated on destroying the first echelon of the main body of the enemy landing force. In doing so, the principal task of fleet forces is to destroy or weaken the amphibious landing force and the large units of enemy ships covering it during sea transit. Furthermore, fleet forces will deliver strikes against the enemy landing force in the concentration and embarkation points and will also participate in repelling the debarkation of the amphibious landing force on the shore.

In case an enemy landing force lands on the shore, fleet forces will not permit its subsequent echelons to approach and land and will support friendly ground forces while they are destroying the landing force which has debarked on the shore.

243. To conduct combat actions to disrupt the debarkation of enemy landing forces, we call upon submarines, aviation, surface ships, and coastal missile and artillery units of the fleet.

Submarines conduct reconnaissance for the purpose of detecting the departure of landing ship detachments and their covering forces from enemy ports and bases, or their crossing of specific phase lines at sea; they destroy enemy assault transports and combat ships in concentration and embarkation points and also in sea transit; and they mine the approaches to landing force embarkation points and naval bases of the enemy.

Fleet aviation reconnoiters enemy concentration and embarkation points, and also landing ship detachments and their covering forces in sea transit; it destroys assault transports with troops, and enemy ship groupings in concentration and embarkation points, in sea transit, and when the landing is being repelled, and it also destroys transports with troops and cargo when the enemy attempts to reinforce troops put ashore or to evacuate them by sea; and it mines the embarkation areas of the enemy landing force.

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Surface ships destroy enemy assault transports and combat ships on the approaches to the coast and when the landing onto the shore is being repelled; they lay minefields and also assist ground forces in destroying the landing force units that have been put ashore.

Coastal missile and artillery large units and units of the fleet, in cooperation with ships and front rocket troops and artillery, destroy enemy transports, amphibious landing means, and combat ships when the landing is being repelled.

Fleet engineer troops and amphibious means are brought in to construct engineer antilanding obstacles in the water jointly with ground forces engineer troops.

244. Nuclear weapons of the fleet forces are used to destroy groupings of assault transports with troops, aircraft carriers, and other major enemy combat ships supporting the debarkation of the landing force while they are in their concentration and embarkation points, in sea transit, and in the landing area.

~~Chemical weapons can be used to contaminate the embarkation areas of a landing force and its assault transports in sea transit with persistent toxic agents and to rout landing force troops in the debarkation areas with non-persistent toxic agents.~~

245. The plan for the combat actions of front or army (corps) troops and fleet forces to defend a seacoast is developed by the front or army (corps) staff jointly with the fleet staff. Provisions are made in it to allocate tasks between the ground forces and the fleet, and also to coordinate the actions of all forces and means while they fulfil the tasks assigned to them.

246. The need to disrupt the debarkation of an enemy landing force may arise suddenly, therefore preparing fleet forces for combat actions has to be accomplished in a short period of time. In a number of cases, planning and organizing the actions of fleet forces to prevent the debarkation of an amphibious landing force is carried out right while the fleet is accomplishing the tasks of destroying the enemy landing force.

247. When assessing and calculating the enemy's capabilities to set down landing forces, we determine: the probable strength of the enemy's amphibious and airborne landing forces and their probable landing areas; the embarkation ports (points) of the amphibious landing force, the time it

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will put out to sea, the possible number of landing ship detachments, their composition and disposition during sea transit, the routes and duration of the crossing; the probable composition of the forces escorting and covering the landing ship detachments during sea transit and their defensive capabilities; the possible targets against which the enemy may use nuclear weapons and his probable nuclear weapons resources; and the composition of the forces which the enemy may detail to neutralize our antilanding defense and to deliver strikes against the main groupings of our forces.

When making all of these calculations, we take into consideration the enemy's capabilities of implementing camouflage measures.

248. When assessing and calculating the use of our own forces it is necessary to determine: the composition and groupings of aviation, submarines, surface ships, and missile and artillery units of the fleet which can be used for actions against the landing force in the embarkation points, in sea transit, and in the landing areas; the targets, areas, and times for the delivery of strikes against the enemy landing force, our nuclear weapons resources, and the results expected from their use; the laying of minefields on the approaches to the shore sectors that are threatened by landings; the actions of fleet forces and their supporting forces to weaken or destroy the covering forces of the landing; the time and procedure for deploying fleet forces in order to conduct combat actions; and measures for all types of support.

Based on the decision adopted, the fleet staff works out the plan of action for the fleet's forces to disrupt the debarkation of the enemy landing force.

249. The disposition of the fleet's forces in actions to disrupt the debarkation of the enemy landing force may include the following groupings:

- a grouping to take action against the enemy amphibious landing force in its concentration and embarkation points;
- a grouping to destroy or weaken the landing force during sea transit;
- a grouping to repel the landing of amphibious and airborne landing forces on the shore;
- a grouping to operate against carrier strike large units, missile launching sites, and airfields;

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-- a reserve.

250. Reconnaissance, to be carried out by fleet forces jointly with the reconnaissance of ground forces, strives to discover:

-- the composition of the amphibious landing force, the time and areas of its debarkation, the composition of the forces supporting the crossing and debarkation of the landing force, and the probable scale of employment of nuclear weapons and their probable targets;

-- the troop concentration and embarkation points, and also the deployment of assault transports and landing craft, combat ships, military transport aviation and landing force helicopters, rocket troops, and combat aviation of the enemy;

-- the embarkation and departure time of the first and subsequent echelons of the enemy's landing ship detachments from their bases, to detect them during sea transit, and to determine the composition, cruise formations, and movement routes of the landing ship detachments;

-- the enemy's diversionary actions and camouflage measures.

Upon discovering the landing force at sea, reconnaissance is carried out continuously to the entire depth of the deployment of enemy forces. Special attention is devoted to determining the axis of movement of the main body of the landing force and to uncover enemy feints and diversionary actions.

Reconnaissance is conducted in accordance with the plan of the front (army) staff. The fleet is usually responsible for reconnoitering enemy assault transports and fleet force groupings in bases and at sea supporting the debarkation of the landing force.

Camouflage, warfare against enemy radioelectronic means, and air defense are organized according to a unified plan. The fleet commander and his staff carry out supporting measures involving the actions of naval forces.

251. The cooperation of forces when destroying an enemy amphibious landing force in sea transit consists in coordinating: the actions of submarines and aviation to destroy the enemy landing ship detachments, and also actions of fleet forces with large units of long range and front aviation; the nuclear strikes to be delivered by different forces against

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the same landing ship detachments; the actions of forces to destroy carrier strike and antisubmarine large units supporting the landing force's debarkation with actions to destroy the enemy landing force itself; the strikes of submarines and aviation against the enemy landing force at sea with the strikes of front rocket troops and aviation, and also those of long range aviation large units, against the enemy's antisubmarine forces and air defense installations in basing points, at airfields, and in aircraft flight zones.

The cooperation of fleet forces with large units of front (army) aviation operating against the enemy landing force and its covering forces during sea transit is organized by the fleet commander.

252. The cooperation of all forces when repelling the debarkation of a landing force is organized by the front (army) commander. In doing so, provisions must be made to coordinate: the tasks accomplished by fleet forces and the specific targets and times for the delivery of strikes against each one of them; the operating areas of the fleet forces, taking into consideration the use of nuclear warheads by missile units and the procedure for defining the targets to be destroyed by fleet forces when repelling the debarkation of the enemy landing force; and the system to warn of the actions of one's own forces and identify them at sea and on the shore.

253. Combat actions to destroy assault transports, combat ships, and groupings of enemy ground forces in the concentration and embarkation points are organized by the front (army) commander and carried out primarily by rocket troops and aviation forces. Missile submarines and aviation from the fleet may be brought in to accomplish this task.

254. Upon receiving the tasks, fleet forces are deployed or redeployed in compliance with the projected action plan. The missile submarines detailed to deliver strikes against landing force embarkation points and enemy naval bases occupy their appointed positions. Submarines earmarked for actions against the landing force during sea transit make the crossing from their basing points to the designated areas. In these same areas are concentrated submarines which are at sea to accomplish other tasks.

Surface ship (motorboat) basing is moved closer to the probable debarkation areas of the enemy landing force.

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Upon discovering the sea crossing routes of the landing ship detachments and their covering forces, our forces are guided against them in order to deliver strikes.

255. Submarines and large units of naval missile-carrying aviation and of long range aviation deliver strikes, both independently and in cooperation, against enemy landing ship detachments at sea.

Successful initial strikes are exploited by repeat sorties of long range and missile-carrying aviation as well as by the strikes of second-echelon groupings of submarines.

As the enemy landing force approaches the landing areas, our strike forces are augmented with missile ships, front aviation, torpedo boats, and coastal missile and artillery large units and units of the fleet.

256. The repelling of the debarkation of the enemy's landing force begins the moment his forces come within the range of action of ground forces operational-tactical missiles and coastal missile units of the fleet.

Missile ships (boats) and coastal missile units of the fleet, together with front aviation and large units of the defending ground forces rocket troops and artillery, destroy the transports and amphibious landing means with troops and equipment when they deploy for the landing, during their transshipment period, and on the approaches to the shore.

At this time, submarines and fleet aviation are used to combat aircraft carriers supporting the debarkation of the landing force.

At the time that they engage in repelling the debarkation of the landing force's first echelon onto the shore, fleet forces deliver strikes in cooperation with long range aviation against subsequent echelons of the landing force in sea transit, preventing them from approaching the debarkation areas.

257. When the enemy gives up continuing the landing, the main task of the fleet forces is to prevent the evacuation of landing force units which have been put shore and to destroy retreating enemy forces.

The pursuit and destruction of a retreating landing force is carried out, as a rule, by aviation forces and submarines which have been redeployed to the enemy's withdrawal route, and also by surface ships

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within the range of coverage against air strikes.

If a landing force succeeds in consolidating itself on shore, fleet forces are regrouped in order to disrupt the enemy's sea shipments with the aim of preventing him from reinforcing and supplying his troops that have been put ashore.

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## CHAPTER 7

### THE FUNDAMENTALS OF REAR SERVICES SUPPORT

258. Rear services support in naval operations consists in carrying out measures to organize the rear services and to provide materiel, technical, engineer, medical, emergency rescue, and chemical support to the large units and units of a fleet, and also airfield engineer and airfield technical support to aviation.

259. The principal tasks of rear services support during the preparation of naval operations are:

- to supply fleet forces participating in the operation with all types of materiel;
- to organize the speedy repair of ships, aircraft, weapons, and equipment;
- to implement measures aimed at ensuring that rear services forces and means are ready to take action to eliminate the aftereffects of enemy nuclear strikes and ensure radiation safety in nuclear submarine large units;
- to do final preparation as required of the existing basing points and to prepare auxiliary basing points in order to support the forces in accordance with the special characteristics of the forthcoming operation;
- to establish a reserve of temporary ship basing means and to prepare engineer units to deploy them.

During an operation the basing system for fleet forces continues to be improved taking into consideration support for the maneuvering of these forces; large units and units are replenished with materiel within the limits of the norms established for the operation; and large units and units of the fleet are provided with assistance in eliminating the aftereffects of nuclear strikes, in ensuring radiation safety, and in organizing combat and emergency repairs.

260. The operational rear services of a fleet accomplish the task of rear services support in naval operations.

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The operational rear services are organized in conformity with the fleet's grouping of forces, the tasks of these forces in the operation, and the situation which is developing. The basis for the organization and work of the rear services is the commander's decision on the operation.

In his instructions on rear services matters, the fleet commander defines: the tasks of the rear services while the operation is being prepared and conducted; the time periods for establishing materiel reserves and the amounts of them to be established; the deployment of rear services units and facilities for integrated support of forces in distant roadsteads and at sea and in their main and new basing areas; the measures to support the basing of fleet forces and to protect, defend, and secure the rear; and the deadlines for the rear services to be ready.

In an operation the rear services are controlled by the formation commander personally, through the fleet staff, and through his deputy for the rear.

261. The fleet chief of staff must constantly know the materiel support status of the forces and the condition of the principal types of equipment, issue initial data to rear services organs for them to determine materiel requirements and plan the work of the rear services, inform the deputy commander for the rear on the forthcoming operation and also on decisions adopted by the commander and on changes in the situation, check that communications for rear services control are uninterrupted, and allocate the necessary forces and means to support the work of the rear services.

262. The deputy fleet commander for the rear directly organizes the rear services and their work. He must be ready to report at any time to the commander on all matters of rear services support for the forces.

The deputy commander for the rear has to inform the chief of staff on the supply status of the forces, on the condition and capabilities of the rear services, on changes in the situation concerning the rear services, and has to coordinate the most important instructions with him. In compliance with the commander's orders, he works out the rear services directive (order) and the rear services support plan, and he issues the necessary instructions.

263. The work of the fleet's rear services is organized in conformity with the basing system for the forces, which includes: the naval bases, the airfield network for fleet aviation, and the reserve of temporary

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basing means. The fleet's basing system must ensure:

- speed in bringing the large units and units of the fleet into readiness and in deploying them for the conduct of combat actions;
- protection of fleet forces from enemy nuclear strikes;
- restoration of fleet installations damaged by enemy strikes;
- uninterrupted supply of fleet forces during the conduct of naval operations;
- the capability of organizing the temporary basing of forces in new areas;
- combat preparation of the large units and units of the fleet; normal servicing and repair of ships, aircraft, armament, and combat equipment; and satisfaction of the daily living and cultural needs of the personnel.

264. The principal element of the basing system for fleet forces is the naval base. In naval bases we establish the main basing points, temporary basing points, base-shelters, and we also organize supply points, dispersed ship repair points, and ship anchorage sites.

A main basing point is designed for the protected anchorage and combat preparation of a ship large unit and its most complete rear services support, including the billeting and cultural and daily living services for personnel and for the families of officers and extended service personnel.

Temporary basing points are organized for the dispersal and rear services support of a portion of a large unit's ships. They are frequently set up on an unprepared coast utilizing mobile shore and floating means.

A base-shelter is intended to provide repairs for submarines and, in some cases, to provide nuclear submarines with anchorages, supplies, and recharging.

A supply point is designed to support ships in an integrated manner with all types of materiel or individual types of materiel.

A dispersed ship repair point is established in order to repair a limited number of ships with the aid of floating and shore mobile means.

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An anchorage site is intended to provide for the tactical dispersal of ships. For submarines, areas are allocated for bottoming or anchorage in a submerged condition.

The number and relative positions of the separate elements of the basing system and the order in which they are prepared will depend on the composition of the forces being based and their tasks and also on the military-geographic conditions of the theater.

265. The airfield network of fleet aviation includes airfields, seaplane bases, and helicopter landing pads. It must ensure dispersed basing, the conduct of combat actions under varied conditions of the situation, and airfield maneuvering.

To maneuver aviation, we use the fleet's airfield network, the airfields of adjacent fleets, and in individual cases, the airfields of formations of the other branches of the Armed Forces. For the purpose of reducing losses when the enemy uses nuclear weapons, not more than one air regiment must be located at each airfield; if combat readiness permits, then a portion of the aircraft should be positioned in dispersal zones.

266. To restore a fleet basing system after enemy strikes, and also to deploy the temporary basing of the fleet's forces in new areas, we establish reserve forces and floating and mobile shore basing means. To make up the reserve, we allocate: auxiliary ships to organize basing for large units of nuclear and missile submarines and of ships of other classes in the unprepared areas of a theater; specialized systems of mobile shore means; and special rear services units to set up the temporary basing and to support the fleet's forces.

267. Rear services units and facilities, with reserves of materiel, are situated in shelters in the areas assigned to them, dispersed in depth and along the coast. Rear services support for a fleet in the main basing area is provided by the rear services forces and means of the fleet and naval bases. In new basing areas it is provided by the forces and means of newly activated rear services facilities and of the naval bases, by mobile rear services support bases, individual base and fleet branch depots, and joint depots.

At sea, on islands, and in isolated sectors of the coast, rear services support for the forces is provided by ship detachments of the auxiliary fleet, transport submarines, military transport aviation, and combat ships.

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268. The amounts of materiel reserves for a fleet, independent flotilla, and fleet aviation are established by the Supreme High Command; for a flotilla forming a part of a fleet and for naval bases, by the fleet commander; and for a large unit, by the formation commander.

The delivery of materiel and evacuation are organized utilizing all types of transport.

The shipping of materiel from the center and evacuation to the rear area are effected primarily by rail through regulating and unloading stations.

The main portion of the shipments within a fleet are handled by sea transport, using for this the existing network of ports and unloading points. Pipelines are used to deliver liquid fuel.

Materiel delivery and evacuation are ensured by timely preparation of transportation lines and continuous maintenance of them in serviceable condition. A specific number of train pairs per day are allocated to a fleet on the required rail lines and the number of truck trips on motor roads is established.

The list of the transportation routes for whose preparation and maintenance the fleet is responsible is coordinated with the coastal front's staff or else indicated in the directive of the superior command.

A fleet is responsible for supporting sea shipments. By decision of the Supreme High Command, units of the coastal front, and of steamship lines and other civilian agencies are allocated to prepare sea transport, ports, and loading and unloading points.

The commander of fleet aviation is responsible for the organization and comprehensive support of air shipments,

269. While operations are being conducted, submarines at sea (in the ocean) are supplied from transport submarines (under sea states of up to 2 or 3), and also from concealed supply points prepared beforehand.

Replenishing supplies for surface ships, especially those operating in a distant antisubmarine defense zone, is organized from auxiliary surface ships, and in individual cases, from combat ships in previously assigned areas.

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270. An important type of support accomplished by rear services organs is materiel support, which provides for supplying fleet forces with materiel, billeting, cash allowances, and trade and personal services.

Materiel refers to all types of armament and equipment with spare parts and sets, all types of ammunition, fuel and lubricants, foodstuffs, water, steam, compressed air and industrial gases, electric power, communications equipment, engineer equipment, technical equipment, medical equipment, chemical equipment, emergency rescue equipment, political-instructional materials, individual equipment, and other military equipment.

Supplying with materiel is carried out by fleet directorates, services, and departments. Commanders and chiefs at all levels are responsible for organizing reliable materiel support for subordinate large units and units and for providing the services with assistance in delivering materiel to ships and units within the prescribed time periods.

271. The rear services of fleet aviation are charged with: providing for the basing of aviation; providing large units and units of the fleet aviation completely and in a timely manner with materiel according to Naval Aviation nomenclature; organizing technical support for motor vehicle-tractor equipment and providing the aviation equipment in air units with servicing materiel; carrying out measures to protect, defend, and secure airfields and other fleet aviation installations; organizing and ensuring the delivery of materiel to the airfields; and providing for the transportation of the ground echelons of aviation large units when they are rebased.

The fleet rear services to support fleet aviation carry out the supplying of general types of materiel, the preparation and maintenance of access routes to aviation depots and depots of the aviation technical large units, the repair of general-purpose motor vehicle-tractor equipment, medical support, and the giving of assistance in eliminating the aftereffects of the use of weapons of mass destruction against airfields by the enemy.

272. Technical support for naval operations includes organizing the servicing of technical equipment of the fleet's forces and maintaining, servicing, and repairing the hull, armament, and equipment of ships. The principal demands on technical support are: to organize the rapid putting into service of forces with short repair times, to take ships and combat equipment out of mothballs, to subdivide repair facilities and organize

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dispersed repair points, to fully fit out ships being mobilized, and to rapidly restore the combat efficiency of forces returning to their basing points and airfields after fulfilling their assigned tasks.

273. Medical support for naval operations consists in organizing and carrying out medical-evacuation, sanitary-hygienic, and antiepidemic measures which ensure maintaining the combat effectiveness and improving the health of the personnel.

When preparing operations, we deploy mobile medical and special facilities and evacuation-and-transport and other units and facilities taking into consideration the dispersed basing of the forces, and we also reinforce the medical service of submarine and aviation large units.

During operations, the medical service's main efforts are focused on providing assistance to personnel in centers of mass destruction and on evacuating the sick and wounded.

274. Engineer support for naval operations includes: preparation and final preparation of ship basing points, of missile and artillery positions, of dispersed storage sites for materiel reserves, of loading and unloading ports and points, of dispersal sites for units and facilities, and of command and rear control posts; restoration of the aforementioned installations after enemy nuclear strikes; road support; mining and minesweeping of areas; clearing water areas, harbors, seaplane bases, and canals of underwater obstacles and demolished structures, camouflage of basing points, ships, and rear services installations with engineer means; and reconnaissance and preparation of water sources.

During operations, the main efforts of a fleet's engineer units and facilities are focused on supporting the rebasing of submarines, surface ships, coastal missile units, and other units to new areas, on carrying out engineer work to eliminate the aftereffects of enemy nuclear strikes, and on engineer support for the debarkation of amphibious landing forces. In so doing, wide use is made of mobile engineer basing means, floating moorings, prefabricated and demountable structures, sets of engineer means supporting the preparation of weapons, the delivery of fuel, electrical power, water, and steam, and other transportable means.

When operating jointly with ground forces, fleet engineer units support: the rebasing of ships and aviation to captured enemy territory; the maneuvering of fleet coastal missile units; the debarkation of amphibious landing forces; the accomplishment of measures to strengthen the

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antiland defense of the coast; and the preparation of ports and loading and unloading points for troops and supplies.

275. Airfield engineer support is organized for the purpose of preparing the fleet's network of airfields and of maintaining it in constant readiness for the basing of aviation.

While operations are being conducted, the main tasks of airfield engineer units are to support the rebasing of aviation and develop the airfield network, and also to carry out engineer work to eliminate the aftereffects of enemy nuclear strikes.

276. Emergency rescue support provides for rendering assistance to ships that have been damaged or wrecked; rescuing personnel from ships and aircraft that have been knocked out; clearing water areas and channels of sunken ships and demolished hydro-engineering structures; and having divers search for and raise mines and warheads from the bottom of roadsteads, harbors, and channels.

During naval operations, main attention is devoted to organizing the assistance provided to damaged submarines returning from the sea; to raising submarines sunken in basing points as a result of enemy nuclear strikes and to ensuring the escape of the personnel from these submarines; to rescuing the crews of aircraft shot down over the sea, and also to providing emergency rescue support to convoys and landing ship detachments.

277. Chemical support includes organizing radiation safety on submarines with nuclear power and on the means servicing them; organizing dosimetric monitoring and radiation and chemical reconnaissance; carrying out radioactive, chemical, and bacterial decontamination of equipment as well as of personnel jointly with subunits of the emergency rescue, engineer, medical, and other services.

During an operation main attention is focused on conducting radiation reconnaissance, ensuring radiation safety when assistance is being given to damaged submarines, surface ships, and shore units of a fleet which have high levels of radiation or overexposed personnel, and on carrying out radioactive decontamination, chemical decontamination, and personnel decontamination treatment.

278. The protection and security of fleet rear services installations are organized by forces and means of the rear.

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Measures to protect and secure the rear services are worked out by the rear staff jointly with the fleet staff and are carried out within the overall system of support for fleet forces in an operation.

279. In naval operations, control of the rear is exercised from the rear control post. The rear control post is set up at a distance away from the fleet command post that will ensure continuous communications are maintained with it and prevent a single nuclear burst from hitting both. Communications to control the rear are organized within the fleet's general system of communications utilizing radio, radio-relay, wire, messenger, and other means.